The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1330.—Vol. XXXI. LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

The Mining Exchange.

NOTICE.—An OFFICIAL printed LIST is PUBLISHED DAILY at the MINING EXCHANGE, by order of the Committee, containing business done and closing prices of Mining Shares, up to 3 o'clock; on Saturdays up to 1 o'clock. The List can be had at £2 2s. per annum; if by post, £3 3s., payable in advance; or 3d. per copy, post included, on application to Mr. W. E. Johnson, clerk, Mining Exchange, London, E.C.

Pursers and secretaries of Mines are respectfully requested to send accounts, notices, and reports of meeting, &c., to the above, where they will be posted for the convenience of members.—London, Feb. 15, 1861. 1

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL (established 16 years), begs to intimate that he BUYS and SELLS every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, particularly BRITISH MINING SHARES, on which dividends are regularly paid realising from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.

The improvements in the market predicted a few weeks since are now matter of fact, particularly dividend stocks.

WEEKLY LIST of SHARES RECOMMENDED for IMMEDIATE PURCHASE, and sure for profits:—

Wheal Moyle.	West South Caradon.	Wheal Ludcott.
Tincroft.	Cefn Cilcen.	Bryntail.
Trencrom.	Herward United.	East Budnick and Mount.
Lower Park.	Scorrier Consols.	West Wendron.
Wheal Damsel.	East Carndon.	Wheal Nelson.
Michell.	West Wendron.	Great Retallack.
		Wheal Norris. 2

Mr. Crofts has business to transact in all the above mines.

MR. JAMES LANE. No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—10 Beneathwood, 11s. 6d.; 10 Clitters, £2½; 20 Crebor, 17s.; 50 Charlotte, 20s. 6d.; 20 Devon Union, 13s.; 10 East Caradon; 20 East Devon Consols, 30s.; 10 East Wheal Russell, £6½; 50 East Budnick and Mount, 12s. 9d.; 20 Great Retallack, 36s. 9d.; 20 Great Wheal Martha; 5 Great Wheal Fortune, £11; 20 Great Alfred, 18s. 6d.; 10 Harriett, £2 1s.; 30 Lady Bertha, 24s.; 20 Lady Eliza, 9s.; 10 Wheal Ludcott, £3 18s. 6d.; 3 Margaret; 20 Merllyn, 21s. 6d.; 10 New Treleigh, 40s.; 10 North Downs, £3⅞; 100 North Exmouth, 21s.; 5 North Treskerby, £34; 20 Redmoor, 5s. 6d.; 5 Stray Park, £38; 40 South Gorland, £4; 30 South Condurrow, 15s. 6d.; 20 Tregullow, 39s.; 10 Trelawny, £12¾; 20 Unity, 15s. 6d.; 40 Sigford Consols, 11s.; 50 Sortridge, 13s.

BUYER of North Phœnix and Marke Valley shares. 3

JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Buyers are solicited to apply for the market selling price before purchasing at hazard of some of those who advertise shares for sale; for, with one or two honourable exceptions, such shares cannot be obtained unless the market price has greatly receded; and it is needless further to point out the loss and disadvantages that ensue to a purchaser.

J. B. Brenchley will pay immediate cash for all stock he may buy, and he declines to transact business for time, unless a pre-payment of a part of the amount be made.

Bankers: London and Westminster. 4

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Orders to Buy or Sell Mine Shares by letter or telegraph punctually attended to. 5

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—A SPECIAL REPORT on this mine APPEARS in PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST of Friday (the 8th inst.), No. 150, price 6d. each copy. 6

NOTICE.—IMMEDIATE ATTENTION is DRAWN to the FOLLOWING MINES that are likely to prove highly remunerative during the year, at these present low prices, viz.:—Alfred Consols, West Condurrow, Wheal Uny, Nanteos and Penrhiw, South Condurrow, South Basset, Wheal Harriett, Spearne Moor, Treiyon, Providence, Wheal Hearle, Great Wheal Vor, South Darren, Wheal Grenville, Crebor, East Providence, Botallack, North Minera, East Treskerby, Levant, North Levant, North Basset, Bryntail, West Caradon, South Wheal Frances, Wheal Polmear, East Caradon, West Stray Park, and Great Retallack.

Mr. Lelean is prepared to deal in any of the above, which he now recommends at their market value.

Prices and reliable information furnished on application to Mr. Lelean, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street.

Feb. 15. Bankers: Messrs. Robartes, Sir John W. Lubbock, and Co. 7

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES. Terms, 1¼ per cent.

Mr. Gompers has FOR SALE the following shares, free of commission:—

20 Hingston Down, £2⅜.	20 East Rosewarne, 34s.	20 Wheal Moyle, £1⅜.
50 Sortridge, 12s. 6d.	20 Pendeen Cons., £5½.	20 Wheal Edward, £2.
3 Stray Park, £38½.	40 Wheal Crebor.	20 Great Alfred, 19s.
15 Crelake, £3¼.	2 North Treskerby, £34½	20 East Caradon.

Mr. Gompers is also a BUYER of the undermentioned:—

100 or 200 Tregullow, £2.	5 Bryn Gwiog, £34.	20 Drake Walls.
50 Wheal Norris, 24s. 6d.	2 South Frances.	50 South Condurrow.
50 North Minera, 37s. 6d.	50 Charlotte United, 18s 6d	50 North Robert.
2 West Caradon, £79.	10 Gawton.	50 North Wh. Exmouth 8

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. Horley and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices, every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application. 9

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES AND OTHER STOCKS.

Mr. Batters, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all Mining Stocks, can advise as to investment of capital, at the closest market prices.

Mr. Batters has made a selection from the mines of North Wales likely to be largely profitable in respect of dividends, and with great prospects of advance in market value of shares. Full particulars from personal inspection can be had on application.

Mr. Batters is a BUYER or SELLER in Bryn Gwiog, Herward, West Bryn Gwiog, Brynford, North Minera, and Silver Rake, &c., at close market prices; and is a BUYER of any number of West Bryn Gwiog shares at £31 per share; 50 North Minera, 39s.; 50 New North Minera, 18s. prem.; 100 Great Martha, 17s.

Mr. Batters will return from North Wales on Monday, and will be happy to communicate any information he may possess to his correspondents. 10

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE-BUILDINGS, LONDON, has FOR SALE:—5 West Bryn Gwiog, £32; 5 Stray Park, £37⅞; 2 East Basset, £110; 2 Wheal Buller; 3 Old Tolgus, £11; 1 West Seton; 20 Alfred Consols, £4½; 50 North Minera; 100 West South Caradon, £1; 20 Great South Tolgus, £8; 100 Great Retallack, 37s. 6d.; 6 Treiyon, £13¼; 100 Wheal Crebor; 100 Great North Tolgus; 100 North Wheal Providence, £1; 50 Crelake, £4; 2 West Caradon; 5 South Bryn Gwiog; 100 Charlotte United; 50 Wheal Unity, 12s.; 50 Calstock Consols, £2¼; 100 Vale of Towy, 9s. 9d.; 100 New Francis; 50 East Russell; 3 Wheal Margaret, £54½; 6 Trelawny, £12; 100 Lady Bertha; 100 South Condurrow; 100 Trevelyan, 19s.; 5 North Treskerby; 3 Providence, £44⅜; 10 South Carn Brea; 100 Merllyn; 100 Tregullow Consols; 50 Wheal Cupid, 15s.; 100 Great Wheal Martha; 25 Buller and Berths; 50 Kelly Bray, 29s. 6d.; 20 Crane, £3½; 100 Wheal Harriett, 40s. 9d.; 30 Wheal Grenville; 1 Devon Great Consols, £417; 100 Drake Walls, 17s.; 25 Great Wheal Busy; 100 Sigford Consols, 18s. 11

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES. Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, SEND their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.

Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—78, Lombard-street, London, E.C 12

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE. 13

GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

George Moore will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

50 Bottle Hill, 26s.	20 East Russell, £6 11s 3d.	1 New Seton, £49¼.
10 Camborne Vean, £3½.	50 Gt. Wh. Alfred, 17s. 3d.	25 North Minera, 40s. 9d.
4 Cook's Kitchen, £18⅜.	10 Hingston Down, £2¼.	1 W. Wh. Seton, £337½.
		50 Wheal Prosper.

PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTIFICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER. 14

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

20 Alfred Cons., £3 18s 9d.	30 Huckworthy, 2s. 10d.	50 Sortridge Cons., 12s. 3d.
10 Anglo Mexican Mint, £13 10s.	1 Kitty (Lelant), £13½.	30 St. Day United, 14s. 9d.
2 Brynford Hall, £27½.	10 Kitty (St. Agnes), 28s 9d	5 S. Bryn Gwiog, £26 18 9
2 Bryn Gwiog, £34 18s 9d	20 Lady Bertha, 20s. 0d.	30 South Condurrow, 16s.
5 Bedford Utd., £5 7s. 6d.	20 Lady Eliza, 7s. 9d.	2 South Basset, £16⅞.
20 Bottle Hill, 26s. 9d.	20 Lewis, 20s. (including last call of 26s.)	1 South Frances, £195
10 Bryntail, £4 6s. 9d.	5 Marke Valley, £5 1s 3d.	5 Silver Rake, £20¾.
30 Beneathwood, 11s. 9d.	1 Mary Ann, £19.	20 Tregullow, 24s. 9d.
1 Carn Brea, £96¼.	50 Molland.	50 Tamar Con., £2¼.
10 Crelake, £3 1s. 9d.	10 North Francis.	30 Tincroft, £5 13s. 9d.
5 Cobre, £41 (ex div.)	50 North Minera (5s. paid), 27s. 6d.	10 Treloweth, £2 15s.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £18⅜.	30 North Minera (20s. pd.), £2 2s. 6d.	10 Tolvadden, £2⅞.
60 Cuddra, 22s 6d (ex call).	1 North Roskear.	20 Tretoil, 6s. 9d.
20 Cefn Cilcen, 16s. 9d.	5 North Crofty, £7 18s 6d.	5 Trevoole.
30 Crowlwm, 15s. 9d.	5 No. Basset, £5 8s. 9d.	1 Trelawny, £11 18s. 9d.
20 Central Minera, 30s.	1 New Seton, £43½.	30 Treweatha, 7s.
25 Camb. Vean, £3 7s. 6d.	20 New Frances, 7s. 9d.	50 Vale of Towy, 9s.
2 Cargoll, £18¾.	10 North Robert, 22s. 6d.	1 W. Caradon, £80¾.
40 Cath. and Jane, 6s. 9d.	2 N. Treskerby, £34 18s.9d	50 West So. Caradon, 20s.
2 Cwm Erfin, £21.	5 North Downs, £3 16s 9d	5 West Stray Park.
1 Dev. Gt. Con., £406.	20 New Treleigh, 42s.	30 Wheal Unity, 11s. 9d.
50 Dale, 12s. 9d.	5 Old Tolgus, United.	1 West Seton, £349.
5 E. Caradon, £14 10s 9d.	20 Prosper United, 29s. 6d.	1 Wheal Clifford, £196.
5 East Russell, £6 7s 6d.	1 Providence, £44⅜.	20 Wheal Crebor, 15s. 6d.
5 E. Carn Brea, £7 10s.	80 Port Phillip, 12s. 3d.	30 Wh. Treveiyan, 19s 9d.
30 East Budnick.	30 Penhauger, 2s. 6d.	50 Worthing, 18s.
1 East Basset, £107½.	10 Pendeen, £5¼.	1 Wend. Con., £20 18s 9d
30 East Grenville, 12s.	10 Rosewarne and Herland, 21s.	20 Wh.Grenv..£2¼ (x cl)
20 East Rosewarne, 34s 9d.	1 Rose. Utd., £23 15s.	5 Wh. Ludcott, £3 18s 9d.
1 Grambler, £23⅜.	15 Rosewall Hill & Ransom £2 8s. 9d.	20 Wheal Wrey, 21s. 9d.
30 Great Alfred, 17s. 3d.	5 Saint John del Rey, £31¾.	10 Wheal Harriett, 41s.
30 Gurlyn, 6s. 9d.	50 So. Lady Bertha, 3s. 3d.	20 Wheal Moyle.
10 Gonamena, £2 16s. 3d.	5 South Carn Brea, £3½.	5 Wheal Uny, £3 16s 9d.
20 Great Retallack, 36s 3d.	1 Stray Park, £38 7s. 6d.	1 Wheal Margaret, £54¾
50 Gt. Wh. Martha, 17s 3d (fully paid up).	1 South Caradon, £302½.	2 W. Bryn Gwiog, £31½
5 Great Wheal Fortune, £10 8s. 9d.	2 Spearne Moor.	20 Wh. Charlotte, 20s. 6d.
20 Gawton, 5s. 6d.	1 St. Ives Consols, £43¾.	5 Wheal Hearle.
20 Great Wh. Vor, 32s. 9d.	20 Wheal Arthur.	30 West Wendron, 11s. 9d.
1 Herward, £24½.		30 West Tolvadden, 6s. 9d.
10 Hings. Down, £2 4s. 9d.		1 Wheal Seton, £189½.
		3 Wh. Damsel, £13¾.
		30 Wheal Norris.
		20 Wheal Arthur.

And is a BUYER of 10 Wheal Damsel, £12; 100 North Minera (20s. paid), 40s.; 300 North Minera (5s. paid), 26s.; and any number of Dale at 11s.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, February 15, 1861. 15

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. for less sums. 16

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER, 2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

C. Powell informs his friends and the public that the situation of his office (adjoining the Mining Exchange) enables him to act promptly on all orders confided to him, either by post or telegraph; and begs to assure those who may favour him with business on commission, or at nett prices, that his best endeavours shall be used for their interest.

SHARES FOR SALE at nett prices:—		25 St. Day United, 15s.
5 Alfred Consols, £4¼.	15 Lower Park, £1⅜.	2 Stray Park, £38½.
25 Bottle Hill, £1 6s. 6d.	20 Merllyn, £1 3s. 6d.	20 Tamar Cons., £2 5s.
2 Bryn Gwiog, £34½.	10 North Downs, £3 17s 6d.	10 Tincroft, £5⅞.
10 Crelake, £3⅜.	25 North Minera, £2 0s. 6d.	10 Tolvadden, £3.
3 Ding Dong, £11½.	2 North Treskerby, £35.	1 West Caradon, £81¼.
1 East Basset, £110.	10 North Wheal Basset, £6.	20 West Condurrow, £2⅜.
50 East Budnick & Mount, 12s.	10 Pendeen Cons., £5½.	2 W. Bryn Gwiog, £31¼.
5 East Caradon, £15.	2 Providence, £45.	50 West Par, 3s.
5 East Carn Brea, £7⅝.	2 Rosewarne United, £23.	25 W. Wendron Cons., 13s.
10 East Wh. Russell, £6½.	1 Silver Rake, £20.	1 Wheal Clifford, £200.
20 Great Retallack, £1 17s.	1 So. Bryn Gwiog, £26½.	25 Wheal Crebor, 16s.
20 Lady Bertha, £1½.	1 South Caradon, £307½.	10 Wheal Edward, £1⅞.
	10 South Carn Brea, £3½.	25 Wheal Norris, £1 6s.

Office hours: 10 till 5. Commission, 1¼ per cent.

Feb. 15, 1861. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane. 17

EDWARD COOKE, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, solicits a continuance of the patronage of the public, and assures them that he is in a position to do business on commission, or nett prices, in any of the mines usually dealt in on the most favourable terms with regard to their interests. All orders entrusted to his care will have prompt attention.

Feb. 15, 1861. Bankers: Commercial Bank, Lothbury, E.C. 18

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, SHAREBROKER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Commission, 2½ per cent. 19

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed. 20

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Bedford United, £5¾.	Great Wh. Alfred, 18s 6d	So. Cara. Hooper, 12s. 6d.
Bottle Hill, £1¼.	Great Wh. Martha, 19s.	South Frances, £192½.
Bryn Gwiog, £34.	Hingston Down, 46s.	Stray Park, £38.
Devon Gt. Con., £412½.	Kelly Bray, 32s. 6d.	Tregullow Consols, 54s.
East Caradon, £15.	Lady Bertha, 22s. 6d.	West Stray Park, £6¾.
East Carn Brea, £7½.	Merllyn, 23s. 6d.	Wheal Arthur, 5s.
East Russell, £6½.	North Trelawny, 7s.	Wheal Edward, 38s. 6d.
Gramb. & St. Aub., £23.	North Treskerby, £34¼.	Wheal Harriett, 39s.
Great Retallack, 36s. 6d.	Sortridge, 13s. 6d.	Wheal Moyle, 30s.
And is a BUYER of—		
Bedford Consols.	Herodsfoot.	Wheal Edward.
Drake Walls.	North Wheal Robert.	West Caradon.
Gawton United.	Tincroft.	Wheal Norris.

Parties having any of the above for sale will please state number and lowest price for cash. Orders per post or telegraph promptly attended to.

February 15, 1861. Bankers: Bank of London. 21

MR JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING OFFICES, 1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, E.C.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES. Terms, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, 2½ per cent. on smaller sums.

Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street. 22

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C., hails with much satisfaction the Daily Official List of Prices issued by the Committee of the British Mining Exchange, and he recommends all his clients and friends to at once support the same by subscribing thereto.

Mr. Jackman is prepared to advise his friends and the public WHAT TO BUY, SELL, or AVOID therein. SHARES FOR SALE, at stated prices:—

10 North Frances, £4 8s 9d	25 New Frances, 8s. 6d.	2 Bryn Gwiog, £33½.
1 East Basset, 108¼.	20 East Budnick & Mount,	50 South Condurrow, 15s.
1 W. Bryn Gwiog, £31½.	11s.	5 East Caradon, £14¾. 23
Feb. 15, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster.		

MR. J. HUME, of 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, BUYS and SELLS only on commission, for 1¼ per cent.

Mr. Hume informs his friends and clients that he supplies a Daily Share List, with the closing quotations marked, for 10s. per quarter, postage included.

The "Mining Share Monitor," published monthly. Subscription, 5s. per annum. Single copy, 6d. 24

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. 25

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL. 26

JOHN R. PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, 3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 27

FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING OFFICES, 1, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank. 28

JOHN WM. HUTCHINSON has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices, for cash and immediate delivery:—

30 Arthur, 3s. 6d.	1 Devon Great Consols, £397½.	10 Trevoole, £4⅞.
4 Calvadnack, £6½.	15 Grenville (call paid of 8s.)	10 Wheal Hearle, £10½.
10 Clijah and Wentworth, £3.	25 Lady Bertha, 20s.	5 Wheal Agar, £3¾.
2 Grambler, £23½.		10 West Treveiyan, £2½.
79, Old Broad-street, Feb. 15, 1861,		20 West Par, 2s. 9d. 29

LONDON MINE AGENCY (Established 1848).

REMOVAL.—Mr. PEET'S MINE AGENCY is REMOVED to 62, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, where information may be had upon all mines, British or foreign.

Office of reference to mines. Reports furnished from competent and confidential agents. Loans upon shares, and stocks purchased or sold on the usual commission.

Note.—A few gentlemen may now join in the purchase of a mine, with great chances of a successful return for small outlay.

Mr. Peet calls attention to the Silver Bank Mines, as a valuable property, and will furnish particulars on application. These shares will soon be at a high premium upon the merits of the mines, tested by sales of ore. 30

62, Moorgate-street, London, February, 1861.

INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, SHAREDEALER, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.,

RECOMMENDS the PURCHASE of SHARES in the FOLLOWING MINES, at present market prices:—

DIVIDEND MINES.

Botallack.	South Frances.	West Wheal Seton.
Carn Brea.	Tincroft.	Wheal Basset.
Herodsfoot.	West Caradon.	Wheal Buller.

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Charlotte United.	North Roskear.	Wheal Margery.
Ding Dong.	Rosewarne and Herland.	Wheal Seton.
East Pool.	Rosewarne United.	Wheal Trelawny.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Bryn Gwiog.	East Carn Brea.	Wheal Hearle.
Cook's Kitchen.	Nangiles.	Wheal Union.
Crane.	North Treskerby.	Wheal Uny.
Devon Union (Limited).	South Carn Brea.	Worvas Downs.

SHARES FOR SALE.

50 Wheal Unity.	10 Wheal Grenville.	25 Charlotte United.
50 Merllyn,	25 Dev. Union (10s. paid).	30 Great Retallack.
125 Great Caradon.	50 Sortridge Consols.	4 Rosewarne United.
25 Wheal Nelson.	10 Rosewall Hill.	1 Margaret. 31

HENRY GOULD SHARP will forward (on application) the lowest price of shares advertised for sale, or offers can be made.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

NOTICE.—J. SYKES, SHAREBROKER, LEEK, wishes to call the attention of capitalists to the Dale Mine at the present price, as being a speculation free from risk, and one of the cheapest shares on the market.

WANTED:—300 shares at the present market price. 32

EDWARD BROOK, MINING BROKER, 11, BENSON'S BUILDINGS, LEEDS. 33

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS. 34

MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE and THOMAS PRICE UNDERTAKE ASSAYS and ANALYSES of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, and MANURES, at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s Assay Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Wharves, Swansea. 35

MICHELL AND JENKIN, ENGINEERS, REDRUTH, CORNWALL. 36

FOWEY AND PAR UNITED.—A very large portion of the shares in this valuable and promising mine have been taken by adventurers in the district. The remaining shares, on which 10s. have to be paid, can be had on application to the secretary, Mr. W. S. Trotter, 1, Great Winchester-street. 37

TO MINING CAPITALISTS.—Those inclined to invest in an unusually cheap and safe property may have full particulars on application to "S.," 14, Union-street, Plymouth. 38

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—The OFFICES are REMOVED to No. 9, BROAD STREET BUILDINGS. 39

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER AND THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1860, is NOW READY.

Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C. 40

CAPT. PRINCE, M.E., CAMBORNE (late of Redruth), having, by the solicitations of his friends, removed to this town, where he has taken suitable offices, begs to inform the mining public and capitalists generally that he has made arrangements to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES and MINING PROPERTY in Great Britain, Ireland, and the European Continent, &c., and flatters himself that, from the experience acquired by the numerous engagements he has had in the management and inspection of copper, tin, lead, silver, iron, manganese, nickel and cobalt, and antimony mines, at home and abroad, he is competent to give advice to his friends on all mining matters, and that those who may favour him with their patronage will be as well satisfied as other gentlemen who have been guided by his recommendations in investing their capital in good mining speculations, or withdrawing their interest from mines in which no good results were likely to be obtained.

J. Prince will VALUE, and BUY and SELL MINING PROPERTY, including SHARES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION. He will also assay all ores, minerals, or metals of commerce, and test any kind of ores, minerals, or alloys sent to him, and thus afford facilities to mine agents and others holding mining property for ascertaining the existence, or otherwise, of valuable minerals in those mines in which they may be interested.

J. Prince and his son, N. Vivian Prince, will SURVEY MINES, and ENSURE CORRECT PLANS and SECTIONS of the WORKINGS being made. 41

Mining Office, Camborne, Feb. 1, 1861.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.

Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London. 42

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, MANUFACTURERS of BEST "YORKSHIRE," and of STEEL IRON TYRE BARS, for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, CARRIAGE, and WAGON WHEELS. Also of REFINED, SCRAP, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" BARS, HOOPS, RAILS, ANGLE IRON, MALLEABLE SHAFTS, AXLES and FORGINGS. 43

LEICESTER AND CO. (late Leicester, Brache, and Teague), CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, AND GENERAL MINING AGENTS, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, PROCURE MINING LEASES on ELIGIBLE TERMS from the GOVERNMENT of VICTORIA and NEW SOUTH WALES, on receipt of a remittance for £200, to cover costs of lease, survey and report, &c. Messrs. Leicester and Co. OFFER to TAKE the MANAGEMENT of MINING COMPANIES, and PROVIDE OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, for a percentage on the profits of the company.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Richard Middleton, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 44

All remittances must be made through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia.

Original Correspondence.

RISCA COLLIERY EXPLOSION—VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

Sir,—The explosion which occurred at this colliery on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860, was of an unprecedented character, inasmuch as it is supposed to have originated where safety-lamps were being used. It is, perhaps, the first instance in the history of coal mining where such an explosion has occurred in any colliery wherein the use of safety-lamps was said to be the general rule; and such having been the case, many persons are ready to attribute it to accidental causes, and to exonerate the responsible persons from blame. The great improprieties in this case, in the use of safety-lamps, I have already pointed out in the *Mining Journal* of the 2d inst. What is the proper and legitimate object in the use of safety-lamps? Is it to render still more safe collieries wherein everything has been done that is at the present day generally known and considered essentially necessary for rendering safe collieries emitting fire-damp, or is it merely to be considered an instrument, by the use of which the working of collieries may be rendered merely possible, regardless of risk and consequences, wherein the ventilation is deficient or defective? The ventilation of Risca Colliery was truly characterised as most primitive; it is certainly rather a relic of the last century than anything like the enlightened practice of the present day.

What are the most obvious requirements necessary to be attended to in proper and safe ventilation? A sufficient quantity of air "to dilute and render harmless noxious gases," so that the pit may "be in a fit state for working and passing therein," is certainly of the first importance. The propriety of this requirement of the Act of Parliament is certainly so plain as to require no explanation. I trust the time is rapidly approaching when the preservation of property, independent of that of life, will make this question of the highest importance to colliery owners. Where gas is usually evolved, it should certainly rank first in coal mine arrangements. With the arrangements for distribution, the quantity of air at Risca seems to have been insufficient for the requirements of the colliery, so many of the working places being proved at the inquest not to have complied with the condition of the Act of Parliament, gas being found in the workings almost all over the colliery, except, as stated by Mr. Harrison, in the main returns.

The pressure indicated by the water-gauge is certainly the greatest I ever knew of—3 to 4 inches: at Hetton, at the late inquest, it was stated to be only 1·3 to 1·5 inches of water. This pressure indicates the resistance the *quantity* of air in circulation has to encounter in its passage from the downcast to the upcast shaft. The only way practicable to reduce that resistance is by shortening the distance to be travelled by the air currents, and increasing the area of the air channels. Both of these are the natural results of splitting air currents. Where the air is properly split, you only take to the most distant workings what their circumstances require, instead of the whole current of air, thus reducing the distance to be passed by (say) two-thirds of the quantity of air in circulation, to considerably less than two-thirds of the distance the *whole* of the air must pass if undivided. Suppose the distance to be 1800 yards to the most distant workings from the shaft, the distance to the others being 1200 and 600 yards, by dividing the air into six currents (instead of only two), three on the east and three on the west of the slope, two of them passing off at 600, two at 1200, and the other two going 1800 yards, instead of the whole current being taken undivided 1800 yards, you at once not only reduce the distance to be passed by the air to twice 600 and 1200 yards respectively (instead of 1800 yards), but also by reducing the quantity passing in a single drift, you also reduce the resistance by a proportionate reduction of velocity.

The velocities of the currents required in the main intake and return channels were far too high, and the channels consequently require to be enlarged or increased in number. Nothing like velocities of 15 ft. a second can be found in collieries in the North of England, except in the shafts; for a limited extent of workings 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current or split is ample, and even *considerably more* than is usually obtained at collieries acknowledgedly offering the best examples of first-rate ventilation in the country. The quantity of air passing into the mine at a little distance from the shaft is stated to have been, even with the resistances arising from the above velocity, upwards of 40,000 cubic feet per minute. With proper splitting of the air there is not the least doubt 60,000 cubic feet per minute might be obtained. This quantity arranged in six splits of 10,000 cubic feet per minute each, will air six divisions of whole and six divisions of broken workings—twelve in all, each producing at least 30 to 40 tons of coal, or in all, 400 to 500 tons per day; each split airing first a whole and then a broken division. To pass 60,000 cubic feet per minute an aggregate amount of intake air channel of at least 100 square feet area would be required, at the high velocity of 10 ft. per second; for 40,000 cubic feet per minute, at the same velocity, the area would be required to be 66 square feet; and for 20,000 cubic feet per minute an area of 33 square feet; and for 10,000 cubic feet per minute, the quantity proposed for the final splits, an area of 33 ft., would produce a velocity of 5 ft. per second. The return currents ought to have an aggregate area considerably larger than those recommended for the ingoing current. With twice the area of returns the velocity would 5 ft. per second. The velocities of 10 feet per second are higher, than even has been obtained by furnace ventilation with a less depth of shaft than 150 fms.; but I think are such as could be maintained under the circumstances, and with the ventilating power in use. I form this opinion from the results produced at the velocities as actually measured by Mr. Morgan. For such quantity of air as stated above—viz., 60,000 cubic feet per minute, two separate and distinct main intakes and coal-leading roads ought to be provided, which would allow 30,000 cubic feet per minute for each, which in an area of 60 square feet would give the velocity of 8·33 feet per second. These areas are not large when the height of the seam is considered. Mr. Harrison stated that the level headings were made 42 ft. area. Considering the small quantity of coals raised per day—viz., 200 tons—if it is not the most fiery colliery that ever was attempted to be wrought, it would by a proper distribution of such a quantity of air (60,000 cubic feet per minute) be rendered one of the best ventilated in the world. I see no difficulty in arriving at such quantity. Mr. Grey states the machine may be permanently worked at such a velocity as to obtain 81,427 cubic feet per minute; but even with a quantity of air of upwards of 44,000 cubic feet per minute, as measured by Mr. Morgan, I think the pit might have been wrought without any risk of explosion by a proper distribution of the air currents. Six splits for 44,000 cubic feet per minute would each have more than 7000 cubic feet per minute, which is certainly *more* than is found to be the average in those collieries which stand pre-eminent for ventilation in the North of England. With simply splitting this air, as recommended, without any increased size of present air channels, the quantity would be increased, and the safety of the mine would be very materially enhanced.

Another principle of safe ventilation is so to arrange the currents of air that they may be as little as possible liable to interruption. When the air is made to circulate through an extensive colliery in one or two splits, each airing a very extended series of workings, it is found unavoidable in many places to cause it to pass through single channels. When one of these channels become obstructed in any part, of course the whole of the split of air is affected by it, and when this split embraces half of an extensive colliery, of course that half has its usual quantity of air very considerably reduced by such obstruction, the effect of such obstruction being, of course, spread over a much larger area than it would be if more numerous splits were in use. If these two splits into which the colliery was divided were each divided into three, of course this obstruction would only affect one-sixth of the ventilation of the colliery instead of one-half; the risk of obstruction (by falls, creeps, &c.) being reduced to only one-third of what it was with only two currents.

By this proposed arrangement of the air currents into six splits instead of only two, each current first airing a division of the whole, and then one of broken workings, care being taken to pass the air current upwards, across, through, and around the broken workings and goafs, the general inclination of the seam being exceedingly favourable for such arrangement, the number of doors would be very much reduced, thereby lessening the probabilities of interruption from their being neglected. According to Mr. Harrison's evidence, no less than 70 to 80 air-doors were in daily use; such a state of things as, I should think, has not been equalled in coal mining for the last fifty years.

In the arrangement recommended doors would only be required at the point of entering the broken divisions of the workings; these being only six in number would, of course, require only six pairs of doors, or twelve in all, instead of the number stated above, thereby reducing from this cause the risk of interruption to one-sixth of what it was before the explosion. If any of the doors situated as here recommended were left improperly open, the effect of such neglect would be to affect the ventilation of the colliery to the extent of one-twelfth instead of one-half. If the colliery is not exceedingly fiery, each of the twelve divisions might have a separate current of air, and thus entirely do away with the use and consequent risk of doors. This is no merely speculative proposition. I know a colliery now working twice the quantity of coals per day which were raised at Risca, where such is the distribution of air currents that there has not been *one penny* paid for the keeping of trap-doors for upwards of four years.

The distribution of air here indicated would with 60,000 cubic feet per minute give 5000 cubic feet per minute for each split, which is fully as much as is usually allotted to one split in the largest, most fiery, and what are generally considered the best ventilated collieries in the North of England.

Another principle in the proper ventilation of collieries is that the return air from the broken workings and goafs shall not on any account again enter any of the working places of the pit. According to the manner of arranging the currents at Risca, the air was made to pass indiscriminately from one description of workings to another, so that the gases given off or accumulated in the goafs were constantly being driven by the current into workings in the whole coal. From the circumstances under which these goafs exist, and which are inseparable therefrom, they are difficult of ventilation, and gas may generally be found near their rise extremity, which ought naturally to pass off with the air; it will, therefore, be apparent how important it is that workings should not be prosecuted near such parts. The workings in the broken, and around goafs, should *in all cases* be the *last* part aired with any current of air. If these goafs are in a state of disturbance from falls, &c., unusual quantities of gas may be expected to be given off into the surrounding workings, especially those situated at a higher level. The same result will follow when a fall in the barometer occurs, and any obstruction in the air courses around the goaf edges will press the air more strongly than usual through them, and produce the same effect. From the experience of a considerable number of years, during which I have removed several hundred acres of pillars, I venture to give the opinion that working coal in pillars, or long way, on the rise side of goafs, wherein the seam has any considerable inclination, (say) 2 or 3 in. per yard, cannot, with any amount of ventilation that can be obtained by present known means, be so ventilated as to be sufficiently safe to prosecute ordinary workings, so long as the goafs generate explosive gas; while on the other hand, where those workings are prosecuted on the lower margins of those goafs, with a moderate ventilating current ascending upwards, under proper arrangements, that they may be so worked for years without the slightest appearance of gas in the ordinary coal workings. I believe the principal cause of gas being so often found in the workings, both headings, stalls, and ripping back, arose from not understanding and practising this simple principle, and not from any excessive generation of gas, nor yet from the want of an adequate amount of air at command if directed to the most essential parts under proper arrangements. This prosecuting of workings at higher levels than goafs, and having communication more or less therewith, in my opinion has resulted in many serious explosions. And also at Risca this, combined with ill-arranged ventilation, and want of discipline and care in the use of lamps, has undoubtedly been the cause of such fearful and lamentable destruction of life and property. The workings where the ordinary workmen pursue their daily labour must be kept free from explosive gas, whatever description of light or lamp may be used, or else it is a positive certainty that sooner or later an explosion will occur; it is merely a question of time. Nor does it even involve neglect on the part of the workmen, the mere absence of the utmost possible precaution, care, and intelligence on their part—a combination which cannot be looked for in all cases—being quite sufficient to originate the most fearful calamity.

Feb. 9. M. E.

P.S.—By-and-bye I will recur to the answer of "A Pitman," of the 26th of Jan., to the queries I submitted to him on Jan. 12, in the *Mining Journal*. In the meantime, I beg to state it is my opinion that at Risca there was as much air in circulation, in proportion to the coals raised per day and to the requirements of the seam, as at the colliery to which he refers. Mr. Farimond's answer to my queries not being to my mind a demonstration that first going to the boundary and working backwards to the shaft is more *economical* and *safe* than the method ordinarily pursued, I will also again refer to it. M. E.

RISCA EXPLOSION.

Sir,—In last week's Journal there is a letter signed "Black Vein Colliers," in which an erroneous construction is placed on part of my evidence given before the coroner and jury at the inquest. It is stated that I should say that Mr. Charles A. Harrison was an eligible man for the situation he now holds as viewer. This is wrong: I never said so; what I said was this—that the gentleman who engaged with him to come to Risca informed me that he believed Mr. Harrison to be a sober man and a cheap one; he was having 80*l.* per annum in the North, and that he agreed with him to come to Risca for 120*l.* Morgan Morgan.

Brendon Hill Mines, Somerset, Feb. 12.

THE HETTON EXPLOSION.

Sir,—I am much obliged to "Coal Owner" for the attention he has given to a letter of mine. He is quite right about the egg, and the "sherry cobbler" is doubtless an illustration of the same principle in physics. I am aware that a wide-necked bottle differs widely from a boiler flue; I am also aware that a wide-necked bottle full of burning gas differs widely from sucking an egg or sipping a "sherry cobbler," and yet I shall not say a word against "Coal Owner" making use of the egg or the sherry cobbler as illustrations. Now, as the space below the damper in the flues in which the explosion in question took place was so very small, we may consider the flues as good as closed in the direction of the boiler fires; and that the force of the blast was comparatively slight in this direction is proved by the damper being simply broken into two pieces, and *remaining in situ*.

"Coal Owner" will, I think, agree with me in the fact that the resistance to the exploded gas in the flues between the crossing of the main intake and the shaft would be *greater* than the resistance offered by the intake passage after the flue at the crossing was broken down, as the flue would be considerably smaller than the air-course. Again, the effects of the explosion show that the blast proceeded from the crossing as a centre of force. By a consideration of this kind it appears to me that the fierceness of the explosion in question arose from the strong current of in-take air coming suddenly in contact with the burning gas in the flues at the crossing. I say burning gas, as I assume the gas to have been lighted at the boiler fires. (Was it not lighted at the crossing?) Of course, the flue at the crossing must have been damaged before the above could take place, and this, as I suggested in a previous letter, might have been done by a slight explosion in the flues; or, indeed, unless the flues were well protected at the crossing, they may have been broken from without by some means or other. I happen to know, from experience, something of the hurry and bustle attending setting 20 or 30 men to work at some "fresh job" down a pit, and I can easily understand how at such a time by a tram getting off the way, or upset at this crossing, an injury might be done to the flue. I am, however, merely supposing what might have been; but that the force of the explosion proceeded from the crossing is proved by the evidence elicited at the inquest. If some one acquainted with the particulars of the case would kindly furnish us with the following, it would be of service in discussion, and serve as a useful record of this rather novel calamity—the distance from the crossing to the boiler fires, and from the crossing to the upcast shaft; the sectional area of the passage crossing the flues, and of the flue itself; the velocity of the air passing over the flues; and whether the force of the blast up the upcast shaft was in any way indicated. Mark Fryar.

School of Mines, Andersonian University, Glasgow, Feb. 11.

VENTILATION OF MINES.

Sir,—I do not envy your correspondent, "F. M. J.," the pleasure—if pleasure it may be called—of dealing out useless sarcasms by way of exhibiting his profound knowledge of practical mining; and I am exceedingly sorry to find myself called upon to waste time in such an unprofitable correspondence as the letter of "F. M. J." has induced. Such phrases as that of "theorist," or "practice *v.* theory," are really so hackneyed in connection with mining matters that I wonder at such an apparent practitioner as "F. M. J." stooping to their use.

Now, if "F. M. J." will be good enough to look again at the letter written by a practical man, he will perceive that it is not merely the use of a furnace and dumb-drift, with the furnace supplied in the ordinary way by a portion of the down-cast air current that the writer refers to, for that *is* "generally known;" but he says that it has been demonstrated that a *better ventilation is produced* by this means. What I wished to know was, where and how this has been demonstrated? If this *is* the case, why not use a dumb-drift in every case of furnace ventilation? I beg to inform "F. M. J." that some of the "best managed collieries are ventilated" without any dumb-drift; and my impression is that where the return air is so heavily charged with fire-damp as to make the use of a dumb-drift with the furnace imperative, the use of the furnace should be entirely prohibited.

School of Mines, Glasgow, Feb. 11. Mark Fryar.

USE OF SAFETY-LAMPS.

Sir,—"Observer" (Chesterfield) has made a slight comment on my paper on the "use and abuse" of the safety-lamp, with which I am rather pleased than otherwise. My sole object in these communications is to increase the safety of our gas-evolving collieries; the more attention is directed to it the more extended will be the beneficial results. "Observer" submits the question—"Supposing a Clanny lamp, from any cause, should be extinguished, would it not be quite possible for anyone to pass on without observing the extinguished Clanny with a naked light, and thereby explode the gas?—hence an explosion." In the special rules usual in the North of England it is provided that "stations will be fixed upon with proper notice boards, on the in-bye side of which *no person*, under any pretence, shall take any bundles, lanterns, or tobacco pipes. From these stations no person is to take a safety-lamp into the pillar working, broken, or waste without its having been first examined and securely locked by the overman, deputy, or other responsible officer." These *lamp* stations are often at the doors entering broken districts, where a trapper is kept. Sometimes there is not an air-door required, when the broken district is aired by an independent split. In the latter case sometimes I have used open ironwork gates. In both cases it is usual and customary to keep hanging, and lighted, a safety-lamp at the *notice boards*. "No putter, pony-driver, or helper-up, or other person is, under any pretext whatever, to carry a lamp during his work," except by special leave, is another special rule; consequently, in *lamp districts*, from the notice boards to every working place, lamps are hung, with which the boys have nothing whatever to do, proper persons having charge of them. The lamp at *the lamp station notice board* is, therefore, the first of a series of hanging lamps, required to be kept lighted for the boys and others to see to perform their different duties every minute of the day. Is it likely, then, that they will allow it to *remain* out, if even they do allow it to go out? "Observer," and I, well know that under such circumstances they would soon call for the "deputy," whose duties being *properly* confined to a limited area and number of workmen, would probably never be more than 200 yards distant at the most. Safety-lamps, hung properly up, will continue to burn correctly six hours, or half a working day, during which they will probably be passed from three to six times by a proper officer, independent of the viewers at a *premium*. Undoubtedly, like every human arrangement, they are liable to fail; but are they more so than an ordinary Davy under the same circumstances? The door may be neglected, the notice board knocked down, the *red* coloured Clanny, or black coloured Davy, may go out; *possibly* they may, but *certainly* they ought not to be allowed, with a sufficient, efficient official staff; but certainly that colliery is badly aired, and the *notice board* badly placed, if taking a candle beyond the fixed point to the next lamp, or even to the face of the pillars themselves, would bring us to the point—"hence an explosion." Are the collieries with which "Observer" is connected in such a state as to produce such a result from such cause? If they are, I will tender him this advice gratis—remove both lamp station, notice board, and "board with *fire* in large letters," to the *settle boards* as soon as possible, and *then* let it be a notice that neither candle, Clanny, or Davy, or any person, are to go beyond; they will be safer at some little distance behind. I wish to increase the vigilance required in the use of lamps, and certainly there is not one suggestion that can be made wherefrom the least benefit in increased safety can be derived but is worthy of careful consideration.

I have certainly stated what I believe, that the system of officers adopted in the North of England has the effect of producing a *generally official staff* superior to what is found or can be produced under any other system in use, but I am not aware that I have in any way tried to affect the market value of the "Northern" viewers. I certainly have no "list" of first-class viewers. If I were to endeavour to make out a list, I would do so under three heads—1. The purely scientific viewer, who from the circumstances of his training *invariably* requires a *practical* man under him.—2. The thoroughly practical man, who has by long-continued exertion so improved his mind as to possess a sufficient amount of scientific knowledge to thoroughly understand the theory, as well as the carrying out the practice, of colliery working.—3. The merely practical man, who would be of little or no use, with all his practice, without the scientific viewer to guide and control him—hence the general combination we meet with of these two classes.—4. There is another class, which, difficult as we may suppose it to be to continue in such an unenviable position, we find to neither possess the theory or practice. They have not thought it conducive to their usefulness to make any use of the minds they are endowed with, and have been too indolent to gain practical knowledge by bringing into active exercise the use of their physical powers.

I think that it would be unpardonable presumption to place the name of *any* man in *any* of those classes on the part of either "Observer" or

Feb. 11. M. E.

P.S.—I care not what the abilities of the viewer may be, to carry on an extensive gas-producing colliery in safety he will require a considerable official staff—hence the extreme importance I attach to that staff being properly and gradually trained. Fifty years ago our forefathers carried on fiery collieries, with little air, with naked lights alone; how is it, then, that with increased quantity of air we cannot, it seems, at the present day carry them on, neither with lamps or candles, or with a combination of the two, without such fearful explosions? I believe the loss of life in 1860 to be considerably more in proportion to the numbers employed than it was in 1800, when a man known to be a good practical ventilator was had at *any price*. M. E.

CORNISH DRY ASSAY.

Sir,—In reference to this subject, as brought under notice in last week's Journal, your correspondent would imply that the volatilisation of copper when fused with fluxes containing chloride of sodium (common salt) is a new discovery, a fact hitherto unknown to Cornish assayers: be that as it may, the query put by your correspondent as to the accuracy and value of copper assays in which fluxes containing that element have been employed, is a very proper one, and not the first of the kind by a great many. Such assays have been repeatedly called in question, their real value being at all times problematical and doubtful.

It is to be regretted that in many of our standard works on Metallurgy points having important bearings on the subjects therein treated are either omitted or inaccurately inserted: there is a deficiency, a something wanting to render them complete. It is also true that in most published works detailing the methods of copper assay as followed in Swansea and Cornwall, common salt as an element in the refining flux is inserted, but nothing as to the loss of copper by volatilisation when such fluxes are employed, or the specific reason for employing them.

Overmann, in his treatise upon this subject, writing on the English method of copper assaying, says that "The last mode of assaying is never quite correct, and *always falls short of the true yield.*"—"*It is a profitable assay for the purchaser of ore, but an unprofitable one for the seller.*" "Rich ores are sensibly affected by fluxes, and, consequently, more subject to a loss of metal than poor ores."—"To prevent this, the amount of *saltpetre* and *salt* may be diminished, or *entirely dispensed with.*"—"Such ores are frequently melted with argol alone, to which a small quantity of coal dust has been added. After all, such ores *never produce a good yield when assayed.*"

There is, however, one important use in the employment of salt as an agent in copper assays, and the point gained, although at the direct expense of the copper under assay, is sufficient to render it a favourite with Cornish and other assayers who prefer the "dry method." Copper, in common with the metal silver, possesses the remarkable property of absorbing a quantity of oxygen while in the melted state, which escapes again as the metal solidifies; this sometimes makes the copper *porous*, and on sudden cooling, breaks through the mass, and produces "spitting," or projection of the copper. Copper kept in a state of fusion in the air, and then poured into water, produces violent detonations, an effect which is not produced if the copper be previously fused for half an hour under a layer of charcoal; in the former case the copper is *brittle* from the presence of suboxide, in the latter ductile. In cutting through masses of copper which have been suddenly cooled down, and exhibited the phenomena of "spitting" during such cooling, the upper portion of the ingot is always more or less porous; but *when copper is fused under a layer of chloride*

of sodium (salt) *it exhibits a smooth surface after solidification, and no hollow spaces* are to be found when cut through; but when the metal is fused under a layer of fluoride of calcium (fluor-spar), or fluor-spar with glass, borax, carbonate of soda, or other fluxes usually employed for such purposes, *hollow spaces* exhibit themselves immediately under the surface of the metal when the ingot is cut through. If it be slowly cooled after fusion, the cavities are less considerable and the specific gravity is higher, but still below the true specific gravity of the solid metal.

Common salt, as a flux, forms a well-fused covering or shield to the metal beneath it, and which completely excludes all access of air, or other element capable of yielding oxygen to it. It also adds considerably to the fusibility of the other fluxes and reducing agents employed in conjunction with it for copper assaying, but beyond this no point of practical import is arrived at.

That a sensible loss of copper does take place in its employment there is no possible doubt, and may at times even reach to the amount as stated by a "Government Lecturer;" but then, on the other hand, it is urged in extenuation of its use that it affords results approximating nearer to those arrived at in the smelting furnace than any other; this may be true in some cases, but it is equally wrong in others. The injudicious use of salt, or other alkaline chlorides, as fluxes in copper assaying would yield results differing vastly from those on the larger scale, where a loss of metal over that occurring in the labaratory may always be anticipated.

Continental chemists and assayers have long been alive to the serious errors and inaccuracies unavoidable in assaying by the "dry method," and have devised many plans and modes for obviating them, exhibiting an amount of ingenuity really beautiful. In most cases they have selected those processes coming more immediately within the province of the chemist, and known as "wet or humid assays," no other method being capable of affording results so reliable and accurate, or of estimating minute traces of metal, not only copper, but of every element that may be associated with it. To this fact may be attributed the superiority of our continental metallurgists; they are not only good assayers, but in most cases sound chemists also, and as such fully competent to follow either system most capable of affording the best results. In this country the case is somewhat different—education is deficient, and most of our Cornish assayers are not chemists; although fully prepared to admit the value of such knowledge, there is a difficulty in persuading them to relinquish the "crucible" for the "flask." An impression exists that such processes (humid assays) require a much longer period for their completion, and more complicated appliances for their performance: this, however, is a very erroneous impression, many of the plans proposed are exceedingly simple in their details, and require but little time and skill in their execution. It is true more manual dexterity and closer habits of observation are necessary in order to ensure the most perfect results, but, withal, nothing beyond the reach of any well-informed operative, disposed to devote his mind to that end.

During my own experience in reference to copper metallurgy, I have made many hundred assays, both by the "dry" and the "wet method," but in all cases where time and circumstances would admit have employed the latter process; the former answers tolerably well in affording approximating results, but beyond this nothing more can be expected. It cannot be necessary to reduce the ore by smelting—volatilise those elements and metals capable of volatilisation, oxidise those metals capable of oxidisation, and alloy with the copper those metals incapable of either change, simply in order to obtain a "button," and so judge of its quality by the appearance alone; the humid assay does all this, and with the addition of increased and unerring accuracy a direct knowledge of the various metals and elements present in an ore will at once decide those which may be volatilised, those which may be oxidised and carried off in fluxes, and those which cannot be removed, but must remain alloyed with the copper, affording the smelter the most perfect and concise guide in the selection of his fluxes and reducing agents.

I purpose in another Journal resuming this subject, and pointing out the various methods of humid assay most entitled to the notice of the copper assayer.

BENJAMIN NICKELS,
Mitcham Common, Feb. 12. Analytical and Metallurgic Chemist.

EXTRACTION OF THE PRODUCE OF MINES:

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROPES, SUPPRESSING ALL DEAD WEIGHT.

SIR,—In the system at present in use for the extraction of the produce of mines, the rope to which is suspended the cage or corve to be raised, after first passing over a pulley, is coiled up round a roller, on which it turns a considerable number of times, thus increasing by its own thickness at every turn the radius of the first coil. The great objection to this system is, that while one of the ropes is entirely unrolled the other is entirely rolled up, and that their weight, which is enormous, is never balanced. When a cage filled with the produce of the mine is to be raised the engine must necessarily have sufficient power to raise, in addition to the cage, the whole length of the rope unrolled in the shaft. By this process the first coil round the roller is formed by very short turns, which by suddenly breaking the fibres of the rope injures it considerably, and renders it less durable. At the beginning of the ascent the engine has often great difficulty to raise the load; towards the end of the ascent the contrary defect is made manifest, and the rope which descends on the other side of the shaft tends to draw up the ascending corve too rapidly, and may, if the brake be not applied, carry it above the sheave.

The idea occurred to me of balancing the two ropes by means of each other, whatever might be the respective positions of the two cages, and I have succeeded in effecting this by an arrangement so simple that everyone must feel surprised at its not having always been put into practice in preference to all others. The rope is no longer rolled up in a coil, but simply makes half a turn round a pulley of large diameter, placed vertically above the shaft, and falls on either side of the pulley into the shaft. The two ends are joined together below the last fastening, forming thus an endless rope, the lower part of which is guided by a second roller or pulley, round which it also makes half a turn. The motion is no longer communicated to the rope, but to the upper pulley, which, for this reason, I call the moving pulley; and it is this pulley which draws the rope in its rotatory motion, in virtue of the adhesion of the two surfaces. This adhesion is produced by the weight of the rope and the two corves, and is much more than sufficient to communicate the motion from the pulley to the rope, a fact of which I have become convinced after accurate and repeated experiments. The experiments show that the nett weight that can be raised by the rope on one side varies in proportion to the weight producing the adhesion—that is, to the weight of the rope added to that of the corves. Even when working on pulleys with smooth surfaces the nett weight that may be raised is equal to three-quarters of the weight of the rope, if the rope used be round, and neither tarred nor wet, twelve times this weight if the rope be tarred, and fourteen times if the rope be tarred and wet. With flat ropes of 2 centimetres by 12, the dimensions generally used in mines, the above numbers increase by one-sixth.* Thus in all conditions of mining work the adhesion will be much more than sufficient to raise the nett weight—that is, the weight of the produce to be extracted. If it were necessary, however, nothing could be more simple than to increase this adhesion either by the pressure of a roller, by additional weight, or by a combination of supplementary pulleys; but I repeat that all this is superfluous, and the weight of the ropes, which hitherto has been a source of great embarrassment, becomes in my system a power which renders great service, and is admirably adapted to the requirements of extraction.

Any kind of steam-engine may be employed for the purpose of turning the moving pulley. In all new installations the simplest engine to be employed may consist of two vertical cylinders placed on either side of the axis of the shaft, having their cranks at right angles to each other, in order to avoid the dead points. The pulley, to which the motion is communicated, turns in a plane parallel to that of the ropes. For pits in active operation the engine already in use can be made available; for this system, which consists in not coiling up the ropes, may be applied to it in a very simple manner. It is sufficient for the rope to make half a turn round a pulley placed in the middle of the rollers now used, and to carry the two ends over the two sheaves, in order to join them at the bottom of the shaft. In no case are toothed wheels ever required to communicate the motion to the ropes; it is sufficient to give to the moving pulley a diameter equal to the mean diameter of the roller now employed, increased by the thickness of the coil. A trifling expense, and a suspension of operations for three or four days, would be sufficient for this alteration to be effected.

The endless rope must pass quite through the cages by means of a sheath. The corves are attached to the ropes by chains of a few yards in length, the utility of which is as follows:—When the corve at the bottom of the shaft is resting on its supports, it must not be supposed that the corve at the top will be also at rest. The motion must be continued, the chains of the corve at the bottom will slacken and bend, while the rope continues its motion, and the corve at the top will rise to the level of its supports, on which it will then rest. If it be desirable to receive the corve at the top before placing the one at the bottom on its supports, the motion of the rope is not stopped until they have both passed beyond their resting places, and being then reversed, the first corve is lowered on to its supports at the top of the shaft, raising at the same time the second on a level with its supports at the bottom, on which it is stopped, in order to be loaded with the produce of the mine. The chains are fastened to the central rope by means of iron jaws, with bolts on both sides.

When it is required to extract water from the mine, as it is generally in a part of the pit below the lower fastening, it is necessary to attach the cages to the ropes at a point on a level with the surface of the water, so that they may be sunk into it, according to custom. It is evident that a chain may be substituted for any part of the rope that is required to be constantly immersed in the water, provided its weight be equal, length for length, to that of the rope it replaces.

In order to prevent the cage from rising up to the sheave, a stop made so as to slide on the moving pulley may be fixed at the required point on to the rope, the pulley will then turn without drawing the rope with it, thus rendering any accident impossible. The same effect would be produced if the cages became entangled in the ropes, thus preventing them from being broken. The brake is adapted so as to act only on the moving pulley, embracing at the same time the pulley and the rope, by which means the motion is stopped without the slightest shock.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS ARRANGEMENT.

1. By this system there is not a single pound of dead weight to be raised—the rope is balanced throughout. If the extraction be carried on at a depth of 400 metres, with a cable weighing 6 kilos. per metre, and the weight of the coal extracted be 2000 kilos. each time, instead of having to raise at the beginning of the ascent, as is the case in the system at present in use, a weight of 4400 kilos, of which 2400 kilos. of rope or dead weight, only 2000 kilos. nett weight is required to be raised; consequently, if a new engine be used with this system, one of half the power only will produce the same effect; and, if the old one be retained, its useful power will be more than doubled, thus either extracting twice the usual quantity at each time, or the same quantity with twice the usual rapidity. People were frightened, and not without reason, at the enormous dimensions it was requisite to give the engines used for the purpose of extraction, in order to meet demands; I diminish them by one-half, to produce the same effect.

2. Instead of 800 metres of sound rope only 400 will be required. The second 400 metres, which extends from the bottom of one cage to the bottom of the other, acts only by its own weight, and never as a tractive power; thus old ropes, which are never wanting in mining establishments, may be made available.

3. The engine always works with a regular uniform motion; no additional effort is required to move the load, nor is any resistance necessary when it reaches the top of the shaft. There is no longer any risk of the corves being drawn up to the sheave. Nay, it is quite impossible for this to occur, even if the conductor wished it.

4. The engine may be erected as near to, or as far from, the shaft as may be desired; hence, those immense foundations, buildings, and roofing, so ruinous, yet necessary for the enormouse engines required to meet the demands for produce, may be dispensed with.

5. By the application of this system to existing machines we have just seen how a great part of the force becomes disposable for other purposes, and one can, therefore, at once perceive all the advantages that can be drawn from the use of this force in applying it to the transfer and carriage of the tubs, or small wagons, in the underground ways at the bottom of the mines. Now, this adaptation is made with the greatest facility, since nothing can prevent the motion received by the lower pulley from being communicated with sufficient force, so as to allow acting ropes to be rolled and unrolled on windlasses adapted to the axis of that pulley, the office of which ropes is the same as upon inclined planes. Those ropes drag with scarcely any expense the tubs at the bottom, and establish a very economical carriage compared to the manual labour necessitated by that very expensive part of the working of mines. When the lower pulley is to work in water, it must be enclosed in an envelope, which preserves it from the contact of the liquid, and the rope is preserved by coverings, or pipes, which terminate at that envelope.

6. The same force which has been found by my system affords also its help to exhaustion, that important part of the working of mines. To exhaust the water of a worked mine it is sufficient to suspend under the cage a water-tank in the form of a tub, or tender, which comes down to draw the water as low as under the level of the pulley, and takes it away from the mine in a continuous manner, without interrupting the extraction of coals. All envelope, or covering, becomes then useless: it suffices to establish at the top of the well a waterfall to convey away the water thus taken up.

I shall no longer expatiate on the immense advantages of this invention. It consists not in the adoption of a new engine for the purposes of extraction, but a new and more simple arrangement of the ropes. Hitherto no one had supposed that the adhesion of the rope and pulley would be sufficient for motion to be communicated from one to the other. Having convinced myself of this fact, the idea immediately occurred to me of giving but one-half turn to the rope round the pulley, and all persons who have witnessed the difficulties attending the working of the engines at present in use for the purpose of extraction will appreciate at its full value the arrangement which I here submit to them; and I trust they will not hesitate to adopt it, since it can be perfectly well applied to pits already furnished with their engines, either by diminishing by one-half the effort to be produced, or by doubling their power, and in all cases the expense of the ropes will be reduced to one-half.—51, *High Holborn, W.C.* T. LEMIELLE, C.E.

P.S.—In case an engineer or mechanician engaged in connection with the manufacture of colliery machinery may be disposed to join with the inventor in developing his discovery, favourable terms will be agreed to. The profits are equal to 20 per cent. on new machines, and 15*l.* per year when those at present in use are adapted to this system

* We mean here, of course, the weight of one side of the endless rope.

CHEAP ICELANDIC SULPHUR.

SIR,—The cheap Icelandic sulphur question is of great importance, and one which, in commercial circles, is attracting a great deal of attention; for not only have several companies been recently started for the purpose of producing cheap sulphur, but the various phases of the subject have been discussed at length in these columns.

The sulphur trade of this country has of late prodigiously increased. For the three years previously to and ending with 1842, the average importation of sulphur into this country was not quite 17,000 tons. In 1842 the duty was reduced to 2*l.* per ton on refined brimstone, and to 10s. per ton on rough brimstone. Since then, however, when such duty was wholly repealed, the trade immediately recovered so rapidly that, in 1857, the imports amounted to nearly 47,000 tons. Thus, within the short space of fifteen years the trade increased nearly 300 per cent., which, when it is considered that the units are thousands of tons, is certainly a wonderful augmentation.

The great problem of the sulphur question is the *price* at which refined sulphur can be sold with profit in this country. Anything like 9*l.* 10s. or 10*l.* per ton, must be considered temporary and exceptional figures. The only safe and reliable basis for founding foreign establishments and purchasing foreign mines should not be higher than 4*l.* 10s., especially after the recent discovery that Icelandic sulphur may be very profitably sold in this country at much less than 100s. per ton.

The works of the most reliable geographers and travellers inform us, that though Iceland produces few metals (the iron and copper mines being unwrought), yet that the supply of sulphur is inexhaustible; that large mountains are encrusted with it, which, when removed, is again formed by sublimation from below. So that the sulphur-producing capabilities of Iceland are not only beyond question, but illimitable.

The following is a short statistical statement of the fluctuations of the English sulphur trade from 1820 to 1857:—

Date.	Duty per ton.	Average in tons.
1820 to 1824	£15 0 0	7,080
1824 to 1830	0 10 0	15,140
1830 to 1834	0 10 0	32,000
1838—just before Talx's 10 years' monopoly came into operation		44,653
1839—in consequence of the above monopoly		22,160*
1842—*before reduction of duty*		17,000
1857—no duty, and Talx's monopoly having long expired		46,773

* Including a cargo from Iceland.

Probably, during the ensuing summer this interesting question of cheap sulphur will be practically settled. T. T.

THE SLATE TRADE IN WALES.

SIR,—The local Welsh papers contain numerous paragraphs describing how brisk the trade is, and regretting that more capital and energy are not thrown into this important branch of our national industry. Slabs are in great request for the new enamel process, as well as for cisterns, mangers, troughs, &c. It happens that the thorough opening of a quarry is a tedious and expensive process, hence the difficulty of at once increasing the supply to meet the enormous demand. Some of the quarries are also at a stand still, either for sale, or from want of capital to open them. It is rather strange that the London capitalists do not embark more largely in this business, seeing that the Premier (a keen man of business) nets his splendid income from a very moderate outlay in the slate district. There is not the same risk in the slate business as there is in mining—here, as is quaintly said, "you may cut and come again:" in fact, a slate vein is seldom exhausted. The railway now penetrating the heart of the Welsh hills, and winding along the beautiful valleys, will do an immense deal towards bringing this article to market, the cost of transit being now the largest item in the expense. We believe several quarries pay 40 per cent. on the original outlay, and the terms of the leases are generally very reasonable, especially some of the old leases. The best slate quarries are in Merionethshire and Carnarvonshire. D.

WHEAL ADDAMS.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "An Old Shareholder," refers to legal proceedings as regards certain shareholders and the merchants; and as I have been compelled, through a court of law, to pay what can barely be considered a fair claim, I place the facts before you, thinking that, although in my particular case I am unable to avail myself of them, their publication may open the eyes of any interested, and prove a warning.

I extract the following figures from the share ledger kept at the office:—March 19, 1860, I held 94 shares, and subsequently bought 970—making 1064 shares. On July 26, 1860, there was 14*l.* 2s. due from me on the whole of my shares for calls, and as the mine was then looking anything but flourishing, there was considerable delay in the payment of the call, not only by myself but others interested. At this time the executive had some thoughts of adding a piece of ground, called Wheal Amery, to the sett, the management of which was in the same office; and as there was some trouble in obtaining the sanction of the whole of the shareholders, without which such a step was illegal, they proceeded to forfeit certain shares in arrear, but upon what principle they acted it is quite impossible to say, as out of my 1064 shares they forfeited 970, leaving 94 in my name, the amount then due being, as I have before stated, 14*l.* 2s., as shown by the book; and as these shares formed part of upwards of 1000 sold by Mr. T. P. Thomas on Aug. 2, the lowest price realised being 1s. 9d. per share, it necessarily follows that the company was a very considerable gainer.

I have always understood that the principle of forfeiture applied to the whole of the interest on which the company has a lien; yet in this instance a portion of my shares was left, on which calls are still being made. I may state that the amalgamation of Wheal Amery and Wheal Addams was not unanimously agreed to by the shareholders, a protest being entered on the books against that step; North Wheal Exmouth shareholders will, therefore, understand that their tenure is very uncertain, they being open to litigation and trouble without end. It is a great hardship for me and others whose shares have been forfeited and sold to the profit of the company to be now sued, and compelled to pay, for what, as Wheal Addams shareholders, we never authorised or consented to. T. FULLER.

DALE MINE.

SIR,—I have always had the greatest confidence in this undertaking, and it is very pleasing to me to see it once more drawing the attention of the speculative public towards it by its real merits. I have during the week been underground, and am desirous of acquainting the shareholders generally, and my own clients particularly, with its true position. I found the complicated machinery working admirably. On the dressing-floors a good pile of ore, the produce of a fortnight, and in the end of the Pipe a lode 8 ft. wide, of solid lead, worth, at the least, 150*l.* per fathom. It did ones eyes good to see such a monster lode. While I stood there, perhaps ten minutes, the men took up a crowbar, drove it through solid ore for about 2 ft., and three of them seizing hold of it brought up lumps of lead 1 cwt. each, had the mass holden together it would have weighed above 5 cwts. In fact, the men said they could sometimes by that process bring up ¼ ton weight. The getting of the ore out of the Pipe is nothing compared with the getting of it to surface. A great deal has been said about the complicated machinery, and the disadvantage the mine has to contend with from the position of the shaft; consequently, the want of a new shaft the commencement of which I am glad to have to congratulate the shareholders upon. But it is impossible, unless you go underground, to realise anything like an adequate idea of these disadvantages. Some idea, however, may be formed, when I state that it takes sixteen men to get the ore to the bottom of the shaft after it is dug out of the Pipe, which work, when the new shaft is down, one man will perform. It may seem strange, but it is a fact, that if the new shaft were down at the present time, 100 tons of ore might easily be raised per month, with one-third of the expenditure it takes now to raise 37 tons; so that all we require in Dale is the completion of the new shaft, and we have a dividend mine at once—that is, should the Pipe hold on, which to all appearance will not only do so, but increase in value every yard they drive. I have great pleasure in congratulating the shareholders upon the splendid prospects of their property, and strongly advise them not to part with a single share at the present market price, which is nothing as compared with the real value. I shall be most happy at all times to furnish information as to the real position of this undertaking to *bona fide* purchasers, regardless of market operations. I can safely say that, at anything like the present price, it is the cheapest share on the list. I may also mention, that when the new shaft is down there are many places that will pay well for stoping. J. SYKES.

Leek, Feb. 13.

THE MINERA DISTRICT—THE TALARGOCH MINES.

SIR,—I venture to trouble you with the following notice of a mine I never heard of till yesterday, thinking the same may be interesting to some of your readers. Having an interest in Minera, North Minera, and Bryn Gwiog Mines, and having a wish for a trip from London, I determined to go down to Wrexham by the Great Western line, and to visit thence the mine works in the immediate neighbourhood. I was very much pleased with what I saw on the surface of the Great Minera—great, indeed, in comparison with the show at North Minera; but let us hope they will become *par nobile fratrum*, and that the younger brother may attain to the dimensions of the elder one. I heard much said in favour of South Minera, a new adventure in that neighbourhood. This mine appears to be expected some day or other, and at no great cost, also to rival the Minera proper. Of this I can form no opinion, but if it does but equal it I shall regret I did not take some shares in it, which are just about to be allotted. From Wrexham I went *viâ* Chester to Holywell, where everyone I conversed with sang the praise of some mine or other. There are scores of mines in this locality never alluded to in the *Mining Journal*, all of which have supporters, expecting their respective adventures to equal Rhosesmor in profits. This district, as well as Wrexham, appears to be troubled with a *mis*omania.

As I had never visited the so-called Bridges—the suspension one over the Menai, located there by Telford, and the Britannia Tubular one, erected by the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, I decided to go to Bangor, and thence to visit these stupendous erections. I took my ticket for Rhyl, having a wish to see that thriving place; and in the course of enquiry and conversation with the landlord of the Belvoir Hotel I incidentally mentioned to him that the mines near to Wrexham and Holywell were the primary cause of my leaving London and bringing me to his very comfortable hotel. Referring to mines, he said "Have you ever seen the TALARGOCH MINES of this neighbourhood, distant only four miles from Rhyl?" I told him I had never heard of them, and I thought they could be of no great repute, as they held no place in the *Mining Journal*. He was so loud in the praises of the district that I was induced to take a car and drive over to Talargoch; and I can assure you that I was astonished at the magnitude of the surface works, and with all I saw at that picturesque spot. The mine at the present moment is not producing much ore, but the company are vigorously pushing many trials to completion. They have just completed a 10 cubic yard foundation of stone, to carry a 100-in. cylinder engine; and from what I could glean, when the engine is completed and the shaft sunk to the required depth, there will be a prodigious yield of ore. At 1¼ mile due east from this spot the company are sinking another shaft, which is expected to cut the vein in about 20 yards, and where there is a rich course of ore in the level above.

These mines have been in continuous work some 200 years, and have yielded great profits—some say 1,000,000*l.* sterling, and yet the deepest workings do not exceed 180 yards. There are underground communications from one end of the mine to the other, and the great length of bearing ground is the cause of its not having yet been deeper worked. The company have just cut an entirely new vein by a cross north from the 100 yard level. This vein is of a highly promising character, the matrix composed of jack, spar, limestone, and occasional spots of ore, but nothing to value. The driving on the vein is to the extent of about 10 yards, and it improves in appearance every foot it is driven. Unless I am greatly mistaken, we shall hear a deal of this mine on some future day. There are 4000 shares well held, and worth about 10*l.* per share. I recommend anyone fond of mining who may chance to visit Rhyl to hire a car and go to Talargoch. He will be amply repaid, and see a large work carried on with economy and spirit. I must bring this to a close, having been more diffuse than I expected to have been, owing to the surprise I had at seeing the Talargoch Mines. To-day I shall start for "The Bridges," and hope to visit Holyhead, and from thence the Pary's Mine, worked by Messrs. Taylor and Sons, and reported to be well worthy of a visit, though not very accessible.

Rhyl, Feb. 12. VIATOR.

CENTRAL MINERA MINE—SPECIAL REPORT.

Feb.—In my report of this mine I will refer to the different lodes and levels separately, so as to make my remarks better understood. I will first notice the south lode, being the principal one, and from which the greater part of the ore raised in the mine has been got. The run or bearing of this lode is north-west and south-east. The whole of the backs, or nearly so, above the 55 yard level, have been stoped away by the late and present lessees, so that, except what ore may be discovered in driving the ends of the 35 and 55, no more ore of any value can be expected above these levels. There is a good bunch of ore going down in the bottom of the 55, but it cannot be worked at present, on account of the water, which is up in the shaft from the 70 to the 55. The ends both east and west are poor in the 35 and 55 yard levels, and are not at present being driven. Until, therefore, the bottom part of the mine be unwatered, or fresh discoveries made by driving the ends, I see no prospect of any more ore being raised from this lode. A set of men are stoping away some backs on the eastern side of Edgworth's shaft, at 7*l.* 10s. per ton, and I need not say the lode here is poor, or no such price would be given. At the bottom of the 55 the lode is large, being 3 or 4 ft. wide, with good ore in it, and it is my opinion that large quantities of ore will be raised from this part of the mine as soon as it can be unwatered to the bottom of the shaft.—Gibson's Lode: This lode runs nearly north and south, and intersects the south lode. It was cut by the former lessees, but not worked by them, so that it is entire from the 55 to the surface. The character of this lode is bunchy, and when it makes ore it bellies out many yards in width. It is composed of soft sandy spar, decomposed limestone and clay, and in which the ore is found in lumps. In the south end, now being driven, the width of the lode has not been proved, as neither side of the walls has been touched. Here the lode is of a most promising character, and large lumps of ore are being raised from it, and, in my opinion, there is every probability of a good bunch of ore being soon met with. The matrix of the lode is most congenial for ore, and bears every indication to justify this opinion. I will not at present notice what is called the north lode, as it is, in my opinion, only a branch or flyer off from the south lode, but my acquaintance with the mine is not sufficient to enable me to speak with certainty on this head. In the present state of the mine I do not think it advisable to put up a pumping-engine. It will cost a large sum to erect, and the expense for coal and working will be very considerable. In the first place, there are no reserves of ore to meet such outlay, and it must all be met by calls; and the length of orey ground at present opened upon at the bottom of the 55 is not sufficient in extent to justify such an outlay. I find that Mr. Gibson, who works the adjoining land to the south, and whose workings are carried up to the Central Minera boundary, is now working on Gibson's lode, 30 yards below the 55 yard level at Central Minera, and that his workings are quite dry, the whole of the water being taken off by large swallows. From information, and the appearance on the surface, it is believed there is a large swallow at Central Minera, not more than 10 or 20 yards from the present south end, now driving on Gibson's lode, and that by continuing the end that distance it will enter the swallow, and be the means of draining the mine to a great depth. It is proposed, therefore, to continue this end until the swallow is met with, to sink down it as deep as practicable, and then to drive back to the shaft, and unwater all the bottom of the mine. By doing this Gibson's lode will be proved in the driving, and, in my opinion, there is a fair chance of draining the mine below the 75, and perhaps to the depth of the limestone, which I think will be found here from 100 to 120 yards from the surface. To prove the bottom of the mine, or to work the ore already found below the 55, there appears to me only the alternative of erecting a large pumping-engine, or driving to meet this swallow. The latter can be done much sooner, and at a trifling cost, compared with the former; in fact, the pits are not adapted for pumps, and would have to be enlarged to put them in, which would cost more in time and labour than driving to the swallow. From my remarks it will be observed—1. That nearly all the backs on the south lode have been worked away above the 55, and what remains is very poor.—2. That the ends both east and west in these levels are poor, and now standing.—3. That nothing can be done below the 55 until the mine is unwatered below that level.—4. That I would not advise the erection of a pumping-engine, for the reasons stated.—5. That I would recommend Gibson's lode being pushed forward with all possible dispatch to meet the swallow. Should the swallow, however, be met with, and answer all the purposes anticipated, it will take from four to six months before the mine can be unwatered to the bottom of the 75; and until such be done I see no chance of any considerable returns of ore, unless Gibson's lode prove productive. How far the ore on the south lode makes below the 55 I cannot speak from my own knowledge: judging, however, from the ore in the bottom, and from the large quantities raised above in the backs, I am of opinion that the south lode will be found rich in depth. As soon as the mine is unwatered I should advise the shafts being sunk deeper, and levels carried out east and west at stated depths, as I am convinced the mine can only be worked to profit by a systematic course of workings, and not by digging out every bit of ore as soon as found, without having any reserves. Leaving out of consideration the Red vein and Ragman vein, which are so productive in the Minera Mine, and which, I have no doubt, runs through your sett; and speaking only of the lodes already proved, I am of opinion that the Central Minera will yet prove a good paying mine, but before this time comes money will have to be spent out of calls, as, without some lucky discovery on Gibson's lode, I cannot at present see where any ore can be got to meet the costs. To ease the cost until the bottom of the mine is unwatered, I would suggest that all dead work be stopped, also the new shaft, and to let as many tribute bargains as possible where a little ore can be raised.—WALTER EDDY.

WEST BRYN GWIOG—SPECIAL REPORT.

Ovoca, Feb. 4, 1861.—The sett comprising the West Bryn Gwiog Mine is situated immediately to the west of the now very productive and promising Bryn Gwiog Mine, and from its position all the lodes in the latter must run into it. Upon the main lode, which occupies a central position, and runs through the whole extent of the sett, the ancient miners carried on workings to a great extent, having very nearly exhausted the whole of the upper part of the lode, the burrows of which now scattered over the surface show evident signs of its being a productive one. This, with the fact that these workings were continued downward in places to a depth of 40 to 50 yards, is further evidence to prove that they were rewarded for their exertions. The operations of the present company have been the clearing out of a shaft to its bottom (55 yards), with a view of driving a main level eastward and westward under the former workings, to fully develope the lode at this depth, and reach nearer the points of productiveness by former workings. This level I consider should be continued as a main trunk through the mine, and pressed forward with all possible dispatch. The lode as seen in the shaft and workings varies in size from 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in width, and is composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, decomposed limestone, and stones of lead ore; it underlies but little, and is embedded in a very congenial stratum of limestone. I should not forget to refer you to the natural drainage of the water in the mine, which is of great importance. At a depth below the present workings a swallow exists, through which the drainage takes place. These swallows are subterranean channels, generally found in limestone of this formation, that rise at a slight angle towards the older formations, against which they abut, and act as adit levels for the outflow of the water. In addition to operating upon the lode I have referred to, I would advise that surface trials be carried on, with a view of testing the existence of other lodes that are running into the sett, signs of which are seen by shafts and other works at surface. I have so far explained the workings, position, and mineral character of the lodes, that little remains for me to say, but that when the workings are further extended upon the course of the lodes, and into the lower bearing measures, you will have a profitable mine.—SILAS EVANS.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending Feb. 9, 82*l.* 16s. 3d.; number of passengers, 19,875.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

CUDDRA MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, Mr. COXHEAD in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The balance-sheet from the commencement of the company to Dec., inclusive, from which the following is condensed, was then submitted:—

Balance last audit	£3499	1	6			
Mine cost	1221	12	1			
Merchants' bills	681	1	7			
Sundry bills	76	2	7			
Discount	22	0	10	= £5499	18	7
Calls				3000	0	0
Leaving debit balance				£2499	18	7

The report of the committee was then submitted, which stated that the progress of the underground works since last meeting had been of the most satisfactory character, but the very severe weather had greatly retarded operations at surface, consequently the stamps and dressing apparatus would not be in operation as soon as had been expected. The committee regretted that serious hindrance, as returns of tin ore could not be made until the plant was complete. Since the last meeting the tin part of the lode had been opened out in the various levels down to the 66, and it was found from a number of samples taken from different parts of the lode in the various levels that the produce was such as could not fail to give good results to the shareholders. There being so many levels in which the tin lode was standing entire, there would be no difficulty in giving a constant supply of tinstuff to the stamps as soon as the latter was complete. The agent was of opinion that sales of copper ore would be made when the mines were cleared to the bottom, which was 30 fms. below the 66 fm. level; it was considered that work would be completed before the next meeting.

The report of the agent, Capt. Webb, was then read, as follows:—

Feb. 9.—I hereby hand you my report for the general meeting, stating the prospects, and what we have done since starting in April, 1860.—Work Done: We have erected a 50-inch cylinder engine, drained and finished the engine-shaft, with pumpwork and substantial rods to the 66; a good 25-inch cylinder winding-engine has been erected and put to work this day; a good 36-inch stamping-engine is brought on the mine, and the buildings will be ready to receive it in three or four weeks. Parry's shaft has been made good to the 56. Walker's shaft is substantially retimbered, divided, and cased, with footway to the 56. The 10, 20, 30, and 56 fathom levels have been cleared and repaired throughout, and the 66 is now being put in order. We have put a complete dam in the 40 cross-cut, which has kept back the water coming from the south mines. We have done a great variety of surface work, and a portion of the tin dressing-floors.—Present Operations and Prospects: We have twelve men fixing the plunger at the 66, who will soon be employed clearing up the shaft towards the 96, which is the bottom of the mine. I cannot say whether the 30 is full of rubbish, or whether there may be a flooring or choke in any part of it; if we find it full of rubbish it will require three months to reach the bottom; but should we find a floor or a choke, we shall reach the bottom much quicker, which is a most desirable object. I am confident, from what has been done on the copper lode at and above the 66, and knowing that but little has been done on that lode below, and the circumstances under which the mine was abandoned, that we shall have regular sales of copper ores soon after the mine is drained and cleared out. There is another very important object—to extend the deep levels west to meet with the runs of tin we find up and down in the mine, coming from surface, and apparently more healthy at the 66 fathom level (deepest point), than in the upper levels; it will also be a great point of interest to continue the sinking of the engine-shaft on the copper lode (which has been gradually improving from a shallow level to the 66 fm. level), and to send still deeper levels west to meet with an excellent run of tin followed in the adjoining mine west, home to our boundary by its rapid dip or inclination eastward. In the 10 fathom level we have eight men driving and cutting out under the lode, which is 7 feet wide, worth 8*l.* per 100 sacks In the 20 fm. level we have four men driving under the lode, which is from 7 to 8 feet wide, all stamps work, and where we have tested it by samples it is worth 7*l.* per 100 sacks. In the 30 fm. level we have eight men cutting out the ground under the lode, which will enable us to get abundance of stamps work; we are also putting up a rise from the back of this level, on the north lode, to communicate with a sink below the adit, pursued by the late workers on a good tin lode about 9 fms., or as deep as they could go for water; this is likely to give us a good yield of tin. In the 56 fm. level we have eight men stoping the lode, where it is large, and worth 8*l.* per 100 sacks. In the 66 fm. level we have six men putting a stope over the back of the level in order to make a passage to Walker's shaft, which will enable us to lay out good tin ground. It may be necessary to give a little explanation relative to the above statements. In laying open the lode in the various levels, we found the last workers left it in a peculiar form, they having driven the levels on the north, or copper part, leaving the tin lode standing to the south, which is very wide and hard; consequently, in order to place it in a position to take it out with good dispatch and to the best advantage, we drove new levels in the south killas. We have been doing this the last four or five months, and when completed we shall get out large quantities of tinstuff. I cannot as yet define the produce, but, from a great number of assays, it will pay well when put in good order, and having a powerful stamps we cannot fail getting good returns of tin ore. We can see tin lode enough above the 66 for the next seven years, in addition to which we shall have regular sales of copper ore. I am not afraid of getting a lasting and profitable mine when the works are complete and the mine properly laid open.—J. WEBB.

At the special request of the meeting, a report from Capt. Pascoe (written for the guidance of a shareholder) was then read. It was to the effect that, upon the whole, he was much pleased with the prospects of the undertaking, and that, should the standard keep up, he saw no reason why profitable returns should not be made.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the reports and accounts, stated that the weather had retarded the erection of the machinery, but that the prospects of having a good property had not been lessened thereby. The reports stated that large quantities of tinstuff had been discovered in the mines, which would take years to reduce; in addition to which there would be sales of copper ores when the mines were drained. He had visited the mines, and could state that the works were carried on with energy. He saw one of the steam-engines at work, which was a fine piece of machinery, and had no doubt but that the other engines would be of the same permanent character. The opinions of people in the locality were much in favour of the mines, and he thought there could be no fear of having a profitable undertaking. The expenses had been increased in consequence of adapting the machinery to act on the large quantities of tin ore, which certainly made the property the more valuable. Mr. Charles would answer any question which the shareholders might put to him.

Mr. HORNCASTLE asked what the tinstuff produced?

The SECRETARY stated that from a number of assays of stuff taken from the different levels, it was found that the produce varied from 1½ to 8 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. The majority of assays produced from 2 to 4 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. He might state that 100 sacks was computed to be 10 tons. The lode being on an average from 7 to 8 ft. wide, was equal to the width of four ordinary lodes, and, therefore, would yield four times the quantity of stuff which could be raised from lodes of the ordinary size. The tinstuff being so near the surface, and in such quantities, would pay well, as a large reducing power had been obtained, and was being erected with all energy. In the first instance 36 heads would be erected. He could tell them that 36 heads driven by the same engine produced 18 tons of tin ore per month; but the tinstuff of that mine was easier to stamp than the tinstuff of this mine, though they should have heads nearly double the weight, and should keep the stamps at work throughout the whole week without intermission. In the other case the stamps stopped from Saturday till Monday, and at other times as well. Copper ore would also be raised; some who knew the mine estimated large results from this ore. But without stating any quantity, they might depend that the best efforts of the agents would be directed to this end. The machinery had been obtained on most reasonable terms. The three steam-engines and the larger articles had cost about 3000*l.*, and the other articles necessary had cost a large sum. He considered that the plant, as an asset, when complete would be worth 4000*l.* The whole of the machinery had been charged in the accounts, and all the costs incurred up to the end of Dec. In future the current costs only will have to be met, which would be small when compared with the past, and as soon as the machinery was finished returns of tin ore would be made, which would go against the cost, and when the shaft was cleared to the 96 fair quantities of copper ore would doubtless be returned, which would also go to meet the expenditure, and he trusted soon after profits would be made.

Mr. SAUNDERS asked when the stamps would be ready to work?

The SECRETARY stated that he hoped the stamps would be ready in April or May. Much would depend on the weather. Every effort would be made to get the stamps complete, as then returns will begin to be made, which all were so anxious to commence. He had the fullest confidence in the result as successful. Tin mining was attained by a large quantity of tinstuff of an average quality, with great reducing power to bring it to a marketable state, both of which adjuncts this company possessed in a very high degree. He expected the costs for the next three months would be from 650*l.* to 700*l.* per month.

A SHAREHOLDER thought their progress had not been so satisfactory as had been anticipated.—The SECRETARY reminded the proprietor that there had been retarding circumstances over which they could have no possible control. For instance, nearly half of the past quarter had been lost in consequence of the inclemency of the weather; but as regarded the completion of the works, he knew that every energy had been brought to bear in bringing about that desirable end. The engineer was using all practicable speed, and the dressing-floors were being prepared with all dispatch.

The reports and accounts were then adopted, and a call of 10s. per share was made, payable in two instalments. The committee of management having been re-elected, a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BULLER AND BERTHA MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Monday,—Mr. R. TREDINNICK in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The accounts for the five months ending December showed—

Balance last audit	£320	13	0			
Mine cost, August to December	628	7	5			
Incidental expenses	2	10	0	= £951	10	5
Calls received				554	10	0
Leaving debit balance				£397	0	5

The report of Messrs. James Wolferstan and J. Foot, jun., stated that since the last meeting the engine-shaft had been sunk nearly 5 fms., and made complete to the 45. The lode for that distance had been 3 ft. wide, principally composed of flookan, with occasional spots of mundic and ore. The improved character and increased productiveness of the lode in the 45 lead them to believe that on extending the level eastward towards the cross-courses (in the vicinity of which in that district all the deposits of ore had been found) it would be attended with good results. There were several south lodes, promising on the back, which might be reached by a cross-cut at the bottom level, and they would recommend that it be done as soon as the level was extended far enough east to permit it. A plunger had been fixed at the 32, and the engine and pitwork were all in good order.

The CHAIRMAN said that from the accounts just submitted it would be seen there was a debit balance of 397*l.*, but it was to be recollected that sum was exclusive of the arrears of call, which amounted to 179*l.*, thereby reducing the actual liability to little more than 200*l.* With regard to the development of their property, he should think that for the present it would be better to almost confine their operations to extending the cross-cuts in the 45, in order to intersect the parallel lodes; by the result of which they would be able to decide as to their future course of action.

Mr. WOLFERSTAN (the manager), in answer to questions, stated that the engine had been so thoroughly altered that it not only kept the water at the 45 with perfect ease, but they even contemplated employing it for drawing purposes. There had been a considerable decrease in the consumption of coals.

The CHAIRMAN thought the report must be considered very satisfactory. The promises held forth by the agents with respect to the 45, it would seem from present appearances, would be more than realised.

Mr. WOLFERSTAN said that as the cross-course was approached a favourable alteration might be expected. In fact, the bottom level was fully answering in every respect all expectations. As soon as that level came under the ore ground, and the result seen, they would be better able to judge how to shape their future operations. If in that level something good were discovered, the mine would be made. He thought they were at present deep enough to test the intrinsic value of the lodes. They possessed very fine backs, and they were in a neighbourhood that made shallow. Six months would fully test the value of the 45. If, as was very likely, a favourable change of ground took place, they would discontinue operations in the upper level, and put down that pare of men in the bottom to cross-cut, while the others were extending the end. By the present engine-shaft all the parallel lodes could be commanded without further expenditure; and from the character of the strata and the analogy of the surrounding mines there was greater probability of discoveries being made at the present than at a greater depth; but if the present lode considerably increased in value they would sink the shaft at once.

The report and accounts having been adopted, a call of 1*l.* per share was made.

Messrs. Daniel, Hoyle, and Hutchins were elected the committee of management, when a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL CUPID MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Monday, Mr. J. BOYLE in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£372	15	10			
Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., September	164	11	0			
" " October	186	7	11			
" " November	182	18	8			
" " December	165	11	11	= £1072	5	4
Call	£768	0	0			
Ore sold	7	7	6			
North Grambler adventurers' share in account-house	105	0	0	= 880	7	6
Leaving debit balance				£ 191	17	10

The report of the agent was then read, as follows:—

Feb. 9.—The 65 fm. level is driven east of Davey's engine-shaft about 27 fms. The lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prian, and mundic, with spots of yellow copper ore; the ground has become easier, is letting out much water, and I am still of the opinion, as stated in my report of the 2d inst., that the indications warrant me to expect a further improvement shortly; driving by six men, at 7*l.* per fathom for 2 fms. extent. The 54 fm. level is driven east of the above shaft about 71 fms., and for the last 8 or 9 fms. some small deposits of black and grey ore have been met with; the lode in the present end is 3 ft. wide, producing full 1 ton of rich ore per fathom, a sample of which I have forwarded this afternoon to the secretary. The appearance of the lode in this end is very encouraging; driving by six men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm. and 2s. 6d. tribute on the ore, to ensure its being taken proper care of. The 40 fm. level is driven east of the shaft about 57 fms., passing occasionally through some little squats of grey and black copper ores. The lode in the present end is 3 ft. wide, a fine looking gossan, and is dry, being drained by the level below. This end is about 14 fms. behind the 54 fm. level, at which point the lode is precisely of the same nature and character. We have two masons engaged in building a counting-house, smiths' shop, and material house, which I hope to see completed by the end of March. In conclusion, I may venture safely to remark on our position and prospects being most favourable and cheering, and would recommend pushing on with dispatch our present ends towards the cross-course, and then cross-cut both north and south, to prove the other lodes in this sett, the result of which, in my opinion, will open up a profitable and lasting property.—RICH. PRYOR.

The CHAIRMAN had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts. The balance-sheet just submitted included every known liability; and looking at the present financial position of the company, and the costs that would be incurred during the ensuing four months, the committee recommend that a call of 2s. per share should be made, believing that would realise an ample amount for all requirements, without taking into consideration anything in respect of sampling of ore. Judging from the report, he considered the prospects were most encouraging for a good and profitable mine.

The SECRETARY called the attention of the meeting to the fact that there were only forty shareholders in the undertaking, all of whom seemed to hold their interest rather as an investment than a speculation, so that in the event of a discovery being made the marketable value of their property would be considerably enhanced. With regard to their progress, he might be permitted to state, for the information of proprietors, that hitherto the development of the property had been somewhat tardy, owing to the excessive hardness of the ground,—so hard, indeed, that they had been unable to drive more than a fathom or a fathom and a half per month; but recently a very favourable change had taken place in the 54, the result of which was that, instead of paying 12*l.* 10s. per fm. for driving, they were now paying only 50s. or 3*l.* The ground in the present end appeared to be of precisely the same character as that through which they had already passed in the 40, and there was every indication of soon coming into a large bunch of ore. The agent expressed a very confident opinion that the 65 end would soon come into yellow copper ore, which was always a very satisfactory feature. About 40 fms. in advance of the present end there was a large cross-course. They were at present driving between 8 or 9 fathoms per month.

Mr. T. KING thought the report was the most satisfactory that had been received for some time past, and that the prospects presented were of a very encouraging character. The nature of the ground in the bottom level (the 65) was all that could be desired, presenting every indication of soon coming into yellow copper ore. The 65 having been driven but 17 fms., and the 54 having been driven 71 fms., it was but reasonable to assume that if yellow ore was met with in the bottom level a good course of ore might be expected.

The SECRETARY reminded the meeting that the engine-shaft had been sunk 8 fathoms deeper than the 65, so that when they came to drive a deeper level they would not have to incur the expense of sinking the shaft.

Mr. T. KING said, in the event of a course of ore being discovered in the 65, the shaft having been sunk 8 fms. deeper, both time and expense would be saved, and the present cost of about 160*l.* per month would not be increased, whatever discovery might be made.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a call of 2s. per share made.

Mr. M'CALLAN observed that the mine was being worked at a very little cost. It was four months since they had had a meeting, and he thought shareholders could not complain of the results that had been achieved.

Mr. T. KING thought they had very excellent chances; indeed, he did not know any small mine which presented prospects equal to it. Being a large shareholder, he made it a point to visit the property every three months at his own expense, and, therefore, the benefit of his investigations the general proprietary reaped exclusive of any charge. He was glad to state that since the last meeting a satisfactory settlement had been made with respect to their interest in the North Grambler account-house, on account of which they had received 100 guineas, which he considered an equitable arrangement. By the report it would be seen they were now building an account-house of their own.

The committee having been re-elected, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, when the proceedings terminated.

KELLY BRAY MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday, Mr. J. FIELD in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£ 367	9	8			
Ore sold, Oct. to Dec.	1479	12	4	= £1847	2	0
Oct. mine cost, merchants' bills, &c.	£ 603	10	6			
Nov. ditto	658	4	6			
Dec. ditto	556	15	5	= 1818	10	5
Leaving credit balance				£ 28	11	7

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Feb. 12.—The winze in the 75 east has been communicated to the 85, which has very much improved the ventilation at both levels, and laid open a large quantity of tribute ground. We have again resumed the 75 east, in which the lode is 2½ feet wide—a strong, kindly lode, yielding stones of ore, and there is every reason to expect an improvement at this point as we proceed eastward over the productive ground in the back of the 85. The lode in the 45 east is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and stones of ore, and there is more water flowing from the end, which is a good indication of there being a porous lode ahead, and more productive of ore. The lode in the 25 east is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and some black oxide of copper, such as is generally found in the shallow levels in this mine—it is a kindly lode. There are eight pitches working by 24 men, at a tribute varying from 8s. 6d. to 13s. in 1*l.*, and the men are earning fair wages. There are many hundreds of fathoms of ground laid open in the western mine, which will be worked on tribute at a profit to the adventurers.—Eastern Mine: The 70 cross-cut has been driven north of the shaft towards the lode 11 fathoms 3 ft. in a strongly mineralised stratum; we calculate there are about 5 fathoms 3 feet further to drive to intersect the lode, if the underlie is the same as in the levels above; it will occupy upwards of two months to reach it if the ground continues as at present, but we have found the ground in the upper levels more favourable as we approach the lode. The 60 has been extended east of the shaft 33 fathoms, in which the lode has very much improved during the past week. I forward for your inspection a box of ore that has been broken from the end during the last few days—this, I hope, is sufficient to confirm my opinion that this end is getting into ore-bearing ground. During the past quarter the tutwork operations have been more expensive than they will be in the coming one, owing to driving in different directions to prove the main parts of the lode, and sinking the eastern whim-shaft, cutting plat, &c. All the men now employed in the mine are working on the lode, with the exception of one pare, and should an improvement take place it will increase the samplings, and enhance the value of the mine. I would recommend the following operations to be vigorously carried out in the coming quarter—to drive the 75 east, by six men; the 45 east, by four men; the 25, by two men, in the western mine. To drive the 70 cross-cut north, by six men; and the 60 east, by six men, in the eastern mine. I estimate the cost for the ensuing quarter will be from 450*l.* to 500*l.* per month, and the returns at from 90 to 100 tons of ore per month; and if the prospects in the eastern mine continue there is no doubt but that the ore will be of a superior quality as we approach the elvan course. The machinery on the mine is all in good working order. We have employed on the mine, underground and at surface, from 90 to 100 persons.—S. JAMES.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, said the committee were very sorry they had not a more satisfactory statement to lay before the proprietors; the loss, however, that had been incurred during the past quarter was consequent upon the depressed standard, and a falling off in the produce. But the consolation was that the mine itself appeared to be really improving, the indications in the eastern mine being very satisfactory. The works generally which had been in progress had laid open a considerable quantity of ore ground, which would be hereafter available. From the report just read, it would be seen that the agent estimated that during the next quarter the produce would be from 90 to 100 tons per month, and that the costs would be lessened; but, at the same time, as the probability was that the costs would exceed the returns, and that the ore ground laid open would not be available for some few months to come, the committee thought that, under those circumstances, the proper course to pursue was to make a call, inasmuch as he had before said the probability was there would be a loss upon the quarter's operations. The committee, therefore, would presently recommend that a call of 2s. per share should be made, hoping that before that sum was expended the property would be again brought into a state of profit. At all events, it would be better upon the present occasion to provide the wherewith to give them a fair chance of arriving at that enviable state. The report itself was sufficiently explanatory to render unnecessary any remarks upon it; but, at same time, he would be happy to answer any questions or furnish any information shareholders might desire.

Mr. ALEXANDER enquired if the committee's confidence in the agent remained unchanged? Some two or three meetings since, their agent stated that they would be able to produce from the western ground sufficient returns to pay for exploring the eastern, without making a call upon the shareholders.

The SECRETARY said several letters had passed between the committee and the agent upon that subject; but it was to be remembered that the agent had made that statement, which was only an estimate, when the mine happened to be looking exceedingly well. Shortly after that, however, two or three of the best pitches became poor, and the appearances of the mine thus falling off, the captain's estimates could not be realised. He believed that Capt. Silas James was a man to be implicity relied upon, and a very good miner, and that opinion was endorsed by the whole of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN said the committee thought it their duty to correspond with the agent upon the subject, expressing their dissatisfaction at the results, as compared with the estimates. But the committee did not entertain any diminished confidence in their agent's management.

Mr. RICHARDS said there was a feeling on the part of the committee that Capt. Silas James did his work exceedingly well, and that his reports could be relied upon; indeed, shareholders might, as a rule, take it for granted that the mine was always better than reported. True, at the time named, he had been unfortunate in his estimates, but the cause was explained by the pitches having fallen off just at that particular time. The report just read stated that the eastern mine was looking very much better, which was vouched by the specimens lying upon the table; and, from the appearances of the lode generally, they were led to expect great things from the eastern mine; in fact, he believed the eastern mine was actually better than the report stated. With regard to Capt. James, he believe that the committee, and especially those who knew him personally, had the greatest confidence in him.

The report and accounts were then received and adopted, and a call of 2s. per share was made. The committee having been re-elected, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, when the proceedings terminated.

NORTH LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Thursday,—Mr. W. WILLIAMSON in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON having read the notice convening the meeting, submitted the following report of Capt. Rowe, the manager:—

Feb. 14.—I exceedingly regret the circumstance which has mainly caused the necessity for the present adjourned meeting—my non-attendance at the first annual general meeting, on Dec. 17 last. Mr. Williamson (one of the directors) having visited the mine, undertook, owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Rowe, to explain and apologise at that meeting for my absence, with the full understanding that my report and map of the mine would be duly forthcoming. This was done and posted by me in time to have been in London two clear days before the meeting. The Post-office authorities in the Isle of Man, however, mislaid my letter-bag, and thus delayed my letters for that mail, hence the unfortunate circumstance and annoyance that followed. My report of Dec. 14 detailed the progress of the mine during the year; subsequent reports announced a decided improvement in the mine in the 27, driving south; it is in this direction, and in depth, our reliance all along has been as to final success. Judging from what we have struck into, this appears now not far distant. The 12 was driven, the last 25 fathoms especially, through a highly promising lode; and corroborative of this, the 27, although not fully up to this favourable ground, has already entered upon good ore, the last 4½ fms. having yielded 5 tons, leaving still better appearances going down in the bottom. Judging, therefore, from the length of indicative ground driven through in the 12, most of which is yet lying before the 27 end, it is surely not unreasonable to expect we have now entered upon something more productive and durable than we have ever had before. By telegram received late last night the 27 end "continues quite as good." It also states that in the 38, near the old engine-shaft, the lode has improved, having ore mixed through it, with a strong feed of water. These favourable indications having occurred since I left, it is premature to give more than a mere notice of them. We do not intend again to sink the old engine-shaft, but it will be advisable to drive the 38 south for some little distance, at any rate. The most important matter now before us is clearly to get the new south engine-shaft down as fast as possible below the 27, &c.; and I have no hesitation in adding that the prospects at this moment are that the shareholders will almost certainly have in North Laxey a paying and profitable mine.—P.S. I expect to resume sinking the new shaft under the 27 in an orey and very promising lode early in March, and a point only 3 fms. behind where the valuable discovery begun in the 27 south.

Mr. MURCHISON said that Capt. Paull, of Cardiganshire, happening to be in the district inspecting another mineral property, he requested him to inspect and report on North Laxey. The following was his report:—

Feb. 12.—The 12 is driven south of the new engine-shaft about 30 fathoms; the lode throughout this driving is from 12 to 18 in. wide, producing some very good stones of ore at times, with a great quantity of gossan. This level, I consider, is opening out very promising ground in going into the hill. The height of backs over the present end of this level is about 20 fms., but it will gain considerably as it advances southward. The stratification of the rock in this part of the mine is of a very promising character, and much improved since I last saw it. I should strongly recommend the 12 to be driven on into the hill, where I considered the chances are very good. The 27 is driven south of the new engine-shaft about 8 fms.; the lode throughout this driving is about 15 in. wide, composed of spar, gossan, and lead ore, yielding at present full 1 ton of the latter per fm., with a very promising appearance. This end is now entering a very promising piece of ground, which, from all appearances, is likely to yield a good deal of ore. This level is now being driven by six men, at 7*l.* per fathom. The north engine-shaft has been sunk and completed below the 27 to the 38, and a cross-cut driven west from shaft, about 2 fms., at which point it intersected the lode. The 38 is extended south of the cross-cut 2 fms.; the lode at this points is small and poor, being in disordered ground; but as the shaft is sunk to this depth, I should recommend this level to be driven on southward, under the promising ground in that direction, where I think the chances are good. From the present appearances of the lode at the points before mentioned, I consider the prospects of the mine, on the whole, to be very favourable, and such as, in my opinion, if properly developed will soon open out a pretty good mine.—JAMES PAULL.

The statement of accounts, which had been printed and circulated among the shareholders, showed available assets amounting to 906*l.*

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, said he need hardly remind the meeting that the last one was adjourned in consequence of the non-arrival of the report of Capt. Rowe. Three or four days prior to that meeting Capt. Rowe, owing to domestic circumstances, obtained permission to remain in the island, promising to send a report. The report was accordingly written, but, unfortunately, from a mistake on the part of the postmaster in the island, it did not arrive in London until after the time at which the meeting was to have been held. The board, although entirely beyond their power to have prevented it, especially regretted that the report did not arrive in time, because it was unsatisfactory, and at the same time inconvient to those living at a distance who had taken the trouble to attend that meeting; but the board wished emphatically to state that there was not even the appearance of negligence or inattention on the part of Capt. Rowe, who had, on the contrary, taken every precaution for his report to have arrived in London in time. At the last meeting he alluded to the fact that some days before the meeting he (the Chairman) had visited the mine, when he also adverted to the very favourable appearance which the lode presented. Since then the reports of Capt. Rowe, and also that now to hand, fully confirmed the appearance of prosperity of which he (the Chairman) had spoken. It was his opinion, and also that of Capt. Rowe (who, of course, was much more able to form an opinion) that there could not be the slightest doubt that they, in North Laxey, were upon the Great Laxey Lode. If that were so, seeing that they were at present driving towards Great Laxey Mine, it was clear that the further they extended their workings the richer might they expect to find the produce. They were to remember, too, that in North Laxey they were at a comparatively shallow depth, and, therefore, the probability was—more especially in that island—that the deeper they sunk the more valuable would the lode become. Although they all knew it was impossible to predicate with certainty anything connected with mining, yet, if ever indications were a criteron, they might all rest perfectly satisfied that their most sanguine expectations would at no distant date be realised. They had not yet come under the point in the 27, where they had every reason expects a considerable improvement, both in quality and quantity. Therefore, upon driving another level, he thought they were justified in hoping that their mine would be in a paying condition. If they could only satisfy themselves of the ore being there—and upon that point, according to his judgment, there was not the shadow of a doubt—it was but a question of time as to how soon they would be able to realise the benefits resulting therefrom. Before concluding his remarks, it would, perhaps, be satisfactory to the proprietors for him to inform them that the machinery, dressing-floors, and the whole of the plant was in an efficient state of working. As regarded the financial position of the company, there was, he was happy to state, no scarcity of funds. Therefore, with an ample supply of ore, and funds sufficient to develope it, they possessed the necessary elements for the establishment of a permanently-paying property. The directors having at stake a great interest, shareholders could rest perfectly assured that the development of the property would be prosecuted with that integrity and expedition which were the marked characteristics of success in all mining undertakings.

Capt. ROWE said, that as he had already fully stated his opinion in the several reports communicated, he had little to add upon the present occasion; but, at the same time, he would be happy to answer any question or give any information in his power. He did not know that he could supplement his reports by any further facts. He might, however, state that the most important feature in the undertaking, and that upon which he based his confidence in the ultimate success of the enterprise, was that in the Isle of Man it had in all cases been hitherto proved that the geological structure of the mining ground had been greatly affected by surface or convulsive action; but as soon as the developed below the effect of those convulsive occurrences the lodes became larger, permanent, and valuable. Such was the case at Great Laxey. In North Laxey the surface presented indications that they would reach rich lodes all at once; but they had not developed more than 30 or 40 feet below surface before they came into one of those material convulsive disturbances—the lode being so broken that it was with difficulty its existence could be traced, owing to the ranges of cross ground having had such a conflicting effect. But they had now in North Laxey got quite clear from the result of those convulsive actions, and were beginning steadily to make ore. It had been the same in Great Laxey, and the lode had continued to improve in quality and extent, and they were now down 212 fms., at which depth it was as productive as at any time since the commencement of the mine; and, from that fact, seeing they had come into the same character of ground at North Laxey, they were led to expect that similar results would be realised.

In answer to questions, Capt. ROWE stated that, according to the present prospects in the 27, the mine must pay its costs; and in a short time, even from the 27, a profit must be realised; that is to say, if it continued as at present. From the indications at the 12 there was no doubt such would prove to be the case. In the 27 they had hardly entered upon the promising ground. The shaft would be sunk upon the course of the lode. He had omitted to state that he had not the slightest doubt that they had in North Laxey the great Laxey lode, the two properties being divided by only a sugar-loaf hill. They had about 12 fathoms to drive before reaching the junction, where there was no doubt but that they would have a large bunch of ore; but he must confess he had not expected to have seen a bunch of ore so soon as it had been seen. He reckoned the junction would be reached in about three months, and there was a probability that the ore would improve as they approached the junction. He could not refrain from expressing his unequivocal opinion that he had surmounted the great difficulty, and that their mine was now upon the brink of realising the most sanguine expectations that had ever been entertained.

Mr. BRANDT, as one of the original shareholders, thought their prospects were more encouraging than they had ever before been.

The report and accounts having been unanimously adopted, upon the proposition of Mr. TUXFORD, seconded by Mr. GAZZANA, the directors were re-elected, with thanks for their past services.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the board, returned thanks. Seeing that the board did not receive any remuneration for their services, and at the same time having a large in-

terest at stake, the shareholders might rest perfectly satisfied that the company's affairs would be conducted with all the vigour and economy consistent with efficiency.

Upon the proposition of Mr. P. M. SHARP, seconded by Mr. WHITE, Mr. Brandt, the public accountant, was appointed the company's auditor.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then passed, when the proceedings terminated.

YARNER MINING COMPANY.

A meeting was held yesterday at Mr. Murchison's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, for the purpose of enabling the London shareholders to ascertain officially from Mr. Wescomb, the purser, the character and extent of the improvements which had recently taken place in the mine,—Mr. W. F. D'ARCY in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that the purser, being in London upon other business, thought it desirable to report officially to the London shareholders the great improvement which had taken place in the mine during the past month.

Mr. C. WESCOMB (the purser) said he considered it the more important that shareholders should be made fully acquainted with every detail that could be obtained in connection with the discovery referred to by the Chairman, from the fact that no longer since than the meeting held in December last a resolution was nearly passed to wind-up the company, 926 shares out of 4096 having been resigned. The majority, however, upon the recommendation of Capt. Hampton, agreed to continue the prosecution three months longer, the result of which would be amply explained by the subjoined reports. He then read the reports as follow:—

Feb. 14.—In compliance with your request, I have again inspected this mine. Referring to my report of January 10, which related to the different points then in operation, I am happy to say that since that date the prospects have greatly improved. The south lode in the western end, in the 20, has greatly improved within the last 6 feet driving, being from 15 to 18 in. wide, well defined, and producing copper ore to the value of 10*l.* per fm.; I should strongly advise this end to be pushed on with a full complement of men, as such a course will not only be highly profitable in itself, but will also be promoting the interests of the company, by availing themselves of the great probabilities that exist in favour of increasing richness, and will lay open valuable ground for stoping. The 30 end east, on the lode above referred to, is also showing an improvement, at present producing 2 tons of ore per fm. There have been about 3 fms. of ground stoped on tribute at the back of this level, close to the present end, out of which 13 tons of copper ore have been extracted and prepared for market. The pitch at the back of this level west is still looking well, producing about 4 tons of ore per fm. Another pitch in the bottom of the 20, on the same lode, east of shaft, will yield from 2 to 6 tons of ore per fm. The north lode in the 30 end east is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, producing 7 tons of copper ore per fathom; a splendid looking lode. I would recommend a cross-cut to be driven in the 40, so that you may be able to prove this lode at a deeper point as early as possible, as it is of great importance. Also to extend levels both east and west on the south lode at this depth. Before closing this brief report, it may be proper to observe that I am thoroughly convinced that the time is not far distant when Yarner will be classed among the dividend-paying mines.—W. HOSKING.

Feb. 7.—I have to-day inspected this mine. In the 30, on the north lode, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 8 tons of yellow copper ore per fm.; this end has every appearance of being a continuous course of ore.—South Lode: This lode shows a very fine gossan back, and has produced at the different levels in driving and stoping backs large quantities of copper ore; and it is my opinion this lode will be found a very productive one for copper at the deeper levels. The western end, in the 20, is looking very likely for much improvement.—J. ANGOVE.

Feb. 13.—South Lode: The 20 west will produce 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The 30 east will produce 2½ tons per fm.—North Lode: The 30 east will produce 5 tons of copper ore per fm. In the past two or three months the mine has considerably improved in both lodes, they being more defined, and the strata more congenial for copper; indeed, such a change for the better in a small mine I have not seen for the past 12 months; so much so that I have no doubt of your having a good mine shortly.—J. POPE.

Feb. 13.—We have opened on the north lode in the 30 east about 4 fathoms in length. The present end is worth 5 tons per fm., and it is probable there will be an improvement shortly; there is a regular wall to the lode, which has opened a good north underlie. The end is very wet, and the water is flowing forth from the end, while the level behind is being drained. The water is coming from the remotest part of the end with great force, which at least augurs a continuous lode, and at no time did the ore look more likely for holding on, the walls and underlie of the lode being so regular, and the vein getting so compact and porous. The 30 end, east of south lode, is producing about 2½ tons per fathom; the lode here, too, is getting more compact, and there is nothing more probable but that we shall soon have a very valuable end. The 20 west, on south lode, is considerably improved in every respect. We have never had a lode so regular and compact in the level before, and the end is yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The tributers are getting fair wages at 11s. and 12s. in 1*l.* in the stopes on the south lode. I have only to add further, that the prospects are better than when the discovery was first made on the north lode.—J. HAMPTON.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GAWTON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Wednesday, Mr. J. ROWLANDS in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The accounts for the four months, ending Dec., showed—

Balance last audit	£130	0	6			
Sept. mine cost, merchants' bills, &c.	138	1	1			
Oct. ditto	145	5	3			
Nov. ditto	152	18	6			
Dec. ditto	147	7	2	= £713	12	6
Call received	£400	0	0			
Copper ore sold	266	8	3			
Mundic	13	16	8			
Forfeited shares, &c.	13	10	2	= 693	15	1
Leaving debit balance				£ 19	17	5

The report of the agent was then read, as follows:—

Feb. 11.—Since the last general meeting our principal operations have been confined to ventilating the extreme western points, by forming a communication between the 50 and 36 fm. levels. Some short distance behind the present end a rise or winze has been put through 15 fms. 2 ft., which has thoroughly ventilated this part of the mine, and will enable us to open and take away all the ore ground that may be found sufficiently productive. The 50 fm. level has been extended 5 fms. 3 ft. 9 in., making the total distance west of shaft 129 fms. 0 ft. 9 in.; the lode in the present end is about 2½ ft. wide, principally composed of capel and mundic, with good stones of yellow copper ore; this drivage has been chiefly on the soft or easy part of the lode for some considerable distance; however, the hard, or ore-bearing, part has been cut into in several places, and found to be worth from 1½ to 2½ tons per fm., we, therefore, now purpose to lay open and develope this portion of the ore-bearing part more effectually to prove its value, in accordance with the improved state of ventilating; also to resume driving the 50 west, and continue the 36 west by as many men as the nature of the work will permit. The 36 has been extended 10 fms. 2 ft., making a total distance from shaft 121 fms. 1 ft.; the lode in the present end is small, caused by a splice making through it, which is not an unfrequent occurrence in those drivages, and in a very short distance it has improved in size from 4 to 6 ft. wide. A stope in the bottom of this level is working east and west of the new or western winze, where the lode is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, principally composed of mundic and ore to the extent of 2½ tons per fm.; a great improvement may be reasonably expected at this point, judging from the character of the lode. The lode has been cross-cut and stoped for some short distance in No. 2 winze, where it is found to be upwards of 6 ft. wide, and worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm., and likely to improve. We purpose to stope from the back of the 50 at this point, in order to prove the value of the ore ground standing at this level. We have now three pitches working in the old ground, which are producing the usual quantity of ore, and, on the whole, our position is of a cheering character, taking into consideration the prospects before us in the western ground, which is looking so well, and yielding from 8 to 10 tons of ore per fm. in the adjoining mine coming towards us in the flat lands. Under present circumstances, we calculate on our returns to be upwards of 150*l.* bi-monthly, and the monthly expenditure about 130*l.*—GEORGE ROWE.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that although the prospects now presented were, perhaps, more encouraging than they had ever been before, yet he fully anticipated that the committee would have something still more satisfactory to communicate at the next general meeting. They had discovered a new shoot of ore in the 50 west, which there was good reason for believing would lead to good and profitable results. Looking at the fact that the neighbouring mine, Okel Tor, was driving its levels towards Gawton, and that in the former property the same lode was producing from 8 to 10 tons of ore per fathom, there was good reason to believe if they in Gawton pushed on their operations in the right direction they would be enabled, with an improvement in one or two pitches, to produce a profit upon their workings.

Mr. ROSEWARNE, who had recently visited the mine, felt, from his own personal inspection, that since the operations of the mine were first commenced at no time were its prospects so cheering as at present. Seeing the western levels were approaching the flat lands, and that an improvement had recently taken place in the nature and character of the lode; and seeing, too, that a side lode had been discovered, which could be reached by cross-cuts from the 36 and the 50; that the facilities were great for sinking a new shaft at the western part of the mine; that the property was being developed by means of water-power, and that the monthly cost was but small, he considered Gawton a perfectly safe speculation. The rocks of ore that were brought to surface in his presence were such as he had never seen produced before from that mine, weighing something like 2 or 3 cwts., which proved that they had a large and powerful lode. He believed that when the western levels were extended the second shoot of ore, to which he had already referred, would become not only more productive but would produce a better class of ore than that which had been partially developed.

Mr. TOOL enquired the distance from the present ends in Gawton to Okel Tor boundary?

The SECRETARY replied that, as the lodes were at present running, the Okel Tor boundary would not be reached within 150 fms. Half of the river belonged to Gawton, and the lodes run in the same direction as the stream.

Mr. ROSEWARNE said that the ventilation of the mine was perfect; in fact, Gawton was never in such a position as at the present time, as would soon be seen by its samplings. The vughy and porous character of the stuff was a favourable indication of the masterly character of the lode. He wished to avail himself of that opportunity of testifying to the zeal and ability with which Capt. George Rowe, their present manager, conducted the whole of their working operations, and also for the great reduction he had effected in the working cost. At the present time the same amount of tutwork operations were being prosecuted, and the same number of men were employed, and yet the working cost had been reduced from 200*l.* to 150*l.* per month.

The CHAIRMAN said each member of the committee fully appreciated the efficient services rendered by their present agent, as he had no doubt they were by the whole of the shareholders.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted, when a resolution was passed forfeiting all shares in arrear of call, unless the same be paid within 14 days.

The SECRETARY, referring to the financial position of the company, stated that, according to Capt. Rowe's estimates, which could be implicitly relied upon, their returns for the next two months, with the present standard, would amount to 150*l.*, and the cost about 260*l.* Believing that estimate would be under the amount realised, the committee, after due deliberation, felt convinced that a call of 1s. per share would be quite sufficient to meet the cost of the ensuing four months; so that, even if at the end of that time no further discovery had been made or improvement taken place, their financial position would be much the same as now.

Mr. ROSEWARNE said, from present appearances, there was not a doubt that their property, financially and commercially, would be in a better position at the next meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, looking at the undertaking in a financial point of view, and knowing that there was no liability, and that the marketable value of the plant on the mine would, if sold at any time, return to the shareholders a dividend more than the mine was now selling at, considering that the price at which their property stood in the market was ridiculously small, even without taking into consideration the great chances the mine possessed of making a material improvement. It was producing returns within 50*l.* of its costs, and yet its shares were not realising in the market as many shillings as others he could mention were realising pounds, although the latter were incurring a much larger expenditure, and making returns considerably farther off meeting costs, and at the same time not possessing the same prospects of success.

A call of 1s. per share was made, and the committee were re-elected.

A special vote of thanks having been presented to Capt. G. Rowe, the usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at Mr. Murchison's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, yesterday,—Mr. J. WARE in the chair.

Mr. C. WESCOMB (the purser) having read the notice convening the meeting, a statement of accounts was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£2172	18	9			
Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., for the five months ending December	2901	1	8	= £5074	0	5
Calls	2149	1	0			
Tin sold	1833	1	11	= 3982	2	11
Leaving debit balance				£1091	17	6

The report of the agent was then read, as follows:—

Feb. 13.—We have drained and nearly completed the engine-shaft to a 165 fm. level, and from appearances and old reports we cannot be far from the bottom of the old workings. We have cleared and secured the 140 east nearly to old engine-shaft, and west to Trevenen whim-shaft, and 8 fathoms beyond it; here we are at the bottom of where the lode is not taken out, which is 1½ ft. wide, good tinstuff, with a very healthy appearance. In order to put this ground into an advantageous state of working, we must communicate this 140 west to the Tremenheere engine-shaft, and fix a plunger-lift of pumps there, which will require about two months; this will place us in a position to operate on an unexplored lode from Trevenen whim-shaft west throughout Tremenheere, which we have not been able to work hitherto. I calculate, unless we have a continuance of heavy rains, to complete the engine-shaft to the 170 in six weeks; we shall then also have unexplored ground from the engine-shaft to Trevenen whim-shaft, but we have reason to expect that the old engine-shaft is sunk, and the lode is taken out a little deeper; in that case the present engine-shaft will have to be sunk deeper to clear out the old bottom from one end to the other; but the time this will require depends upon how deep the old engine-shaft is sunk, which may probably be a few fathoms below the 170, as that must needs be the deepest point as a drain to the pumps. We propose to hasten on the 140 and deeper levels to the eastern extent of the old workings, and send new levels into the whole ground; if the lode shall be moderately productive we have ground enough here, without sinking deeper, for twenty years' working. Our principal object is to reach the deepest point followed by the old men, a run of tin commencing at surface. There is one particular feature I am pleased to notice; that is, at the deepest levels drained the character of the ground is equally as congenial for tin as in any of the upper levels, being of a soft beautiful granite, and no symptoms of hard rock failing in with the lode; we have sufficient machinery to follow this run of tin to a great depth and extent. Our tin sales hitherto have been got out of the old workers' refuse; although we could not expect great profits here, yet we have been getting nearly sufficient tin to pay the labour cost, while doing capital work with nineteen men getting little or no tin. It may appear to some of you that our progress has been slow, but when you take into consideration that the engine-shaft we are working had been formerly a winding-shaft, 4½ ft. long, and having had to take out the old broken timbers, cut down the rock, put in new timbers, making the shaft 9 feet long, and fixing the pump work, bringing down skiproad in the midst of a very wet winter (sometimes almost flooding the mine), you will allow that we have not only made good progress, but have been very fortunate. The underground water in this mine is not tedious to be kept out, except in flood time; and there will be no difficulty in keeping it out after the pumps are fixed; all will be complete before the setting in of another winter. We are clearing a shallow adit to carry off the surface water, which will make it perfectly secure from flood. I expressed myself very sanguine at the last meeting, and from what I have seen of the deep level since then I feel greater confidence, if possible, that we have a valuable and lasting property. With your patience and your agent's perseverance we shall soon prove it to be so by the tin bills. The plan of the mine is before you, from which I can solve any question you wish to put.—J. WEBB. P.S. Since the last meeting we have made good the engine and other shaft 35 fathoms, re-opened and secured the 160 fm. level, and done much preparatory work.

Mr. WESCOMB, in explaining the financial position of the company, stated that the accounts just submitted included all known liabilities up to the end of December, the plan adopted being to charge all the materials received in each monthly cost-sheet.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, said that he had written to Capt. Chas. Thomas to inspect the mine, but he had been prevented from so doing by a temporary illness. He (the Chairman), however, having accidentally met that eminent authority, naturally enough asked his opinion upon the Trevenen and Tremenheere Mine, when Capt. Chas. Thomas gave it as his impression that they had only to see the bottom of the mine to discover a rich lode; in fact, he had no doubt that it would become a very productive and lucrative mine. From the indications, he believed, they would find that what was commonly called the "more" had held down.

Mr. W. F. D'ARCY said he had been told that it was recorded in the books belonging to the lord that when the mine was suspended there was a good rich lode going down.

The CHAIRMAN said that the mine in dues alone had paid 80,000*l.*

The report and accounts having been unanimously adopted, a call of 4s. was made.

Mr. D'ARCY stated that Capt. Webb had told him that there was tin enough already discovered in the 140 to pay dividends.

Mr. MURCHISON thought if that was the case it would be better to work the mine to get these dividends, which was the sole object in working any mine: and the draining and cutting down of the shaft further could either be delayed or proceeded with with less activity, so as to keep down the cost. It was true that the bottom of the mine had been the main object, but if they had unexpectedly met with a dividend mine (as stated) before getting to the bottom, it would certainly be unwise to leave the certainty and go after the uncertainty. The shallower the ore ground the greater the profit. If so much tin had been discovered, surely the mine might be worked so as to prevent calls on the shareholders, for he was astonished to see the large balance against the mine in the accounts just presented.

Captain WEBB explained that the large quantity of tin referred to had only been met with a few weeks ago.

After considerable discussion as to the plan of working the mine, it was resolved that Capts. Chas. Thomas and Thos. Richards, of Camborne, be requested to inspect the mine, and report their views. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE SILVER BANK MINES—CARDIGANSHIRE.

We recently inserted a paragraph, embracing some information as to these mines, from the report of Capt. Matthew Francis, and would gladly have published it *in extenso* had our space permitted. However, as by reference to an advertisement in another column, pamphlets may be obtained at the office of the company, we limit our further notice by introducing a few corroborative particulars, although it is proverbial that Captain Matthew Francis has so zealously and seriously studied the mountainous range of Cardiganshire, that he is eminently qualified to express a decided opinion of the success or disappointment likely to follow any mining operations in that district. This may be readily admitted, when the significant fact is borne in mind that he has advantageously opened and profitably managed some of the best mines in the county.

After a very recent examination of the Silver Bank Mines, Capt. Tregonning, managing agent of the Grogwinian Mines, writes as follows:—"I see in this valuable set that the deep adit level is driven a great distance west of the cross-cut, in a most splendid lode, with solid branches of ore to be seen in it. No man can value such ground opened only by a level, as I have seen levels driven in many parts of this county where we could not value the lode at more than 5*l.* per fathom for ore, the level being less wide than the lode; but, in opening the breadth of the lode by stoping, the ore has turned out to be worth more than 30*l.* per fathom; so that all I can say at present is, the level is driven west of the cross-cut in a most splendid lode, with hardly any work done in it. No doubt, by opening the sides of the level, and exposing the full width of the lode, by stoping the ore, great profits will be realised." The same writer refers to the workings in the eastern part of the mine, as fully described by Captain Matthew Francis, where so much ore was taken away by Mr. Daniell, at a low tribute, and that, too, only on the south part of the lode. On the north part of the lode, where the present company have commenced a stope, there is a splendid course of lead laid open, and now to be seen. Capt. Tregonning could not examine the whole length of this ore ground, as the "bargain" is full of ore stuff already broken, but he estimates it "to be fully worth from 12*l.* to 13*l.* per fathom." In the Grogwinian Mine, which he is now managing, the writer states that when he first went to that mine "there was nothing near so much ore to be seen as there is now laid open at Silver Bank; but by going into the old workings, opening the sides, and driving levels after the old Romans, thus great discoveries were made, and large profits returned." The great probability of a like success is certainly supported by the very first stope opened by the present company on the north part of the lode in the eastern level. An additional confirmation is also given by Capt. Tregonning of the ore left in the shaft which is sunk from surface in the country, a little way ahead of the present end in the driving westward; and which it is expected will yield sufficient ore in sinking to pay the cost, and, at the same time, ventilation will be secured in the western end, and stopes will also be laid open for continuous and large returns of ore. Capt. Tregonning concludes his report in the following terms:—"I think by a little outlay and good management great profits may be made in the Silver Bank Mines. I may ask, where is there in Cardiganshire such a great chance of making profits; or, where is there in this county such a long distance driven in such a deep adit, on such a splendid lode?"

Various other mine agents have also testified to the above facts, and that ore ground is at once to be met with in the shaft ahead of the present western workings, and also that ore is to be found in the bottom of the under stope in the eastern level. The following extract from Capt. C. Painter's report likewise embraces many interesting details. He says:—"I find the greatest portion of the lode is now standing on the north wall; no openings have been made in the back, neither in the bottom of the level westward; but it is standing for the length of 62 fathoms, and to a depth from surface of 40 fathoms. In the present end the lode is very wet, and has been so for the last 6 ft. driving (which is always a good sign), and at present it produces some beautiful lead ore. The information which I got from the old people of the neighbourhood is that that there is a very splendid branch of silver-lead ore in the bottom of the shaft, about 15 fathoms ahead of this end. East of the cross-cut the level has been driven about 30 fathoms, and by all appearances this part of the mine must have proved very productive, as very extensive openings are made in different places; in fact, ore has been taken away for the whole length of ground spent and worked away to surface. Certainly, some hundreds of tons of ore must have been taken away." In reference to the workings below the eastern level, or "Shaft-glas," as it is called, satisfactory assurances were given to Capt. Painter by the old miners who worked there with Mr. Daniell, that ore can be immediately raised after the water is pumped out; and, in concluding his report, he says:—"The accounts I receive of this part of the mine are, that the bottom will produce at present about 25 cwts. of lead ore per fathom; should such a report be correct, there is not such another fine prospect to be found within a very considerable distance." Another experienced agent well acquainted with the district, Captain J. Williams, gives the following very favourable opinion, under date Oct. 30, 1860:—"I can readily give you my opinion as requested of the Silver Bank Mines, having been born near the property, and had many years' practical experience in the district. The reports given you are very far below what could be said in favour of your mines. You have a valuable run of lodes, and a vast amount of ore ground laid open, likewise more advantages for cheap working than most other companies in the county. Do not be afraid of spending your capital, for it will be greatly multiplied by your returns of ore." It may also be mentioned, that besides the water power referred to, and deep adits within the sett, a cross-cut is driven from an adjoining mine towards Silver Bank, 40 fathoms below the present level, on Foxes' Path lode; and if extended about 7 or 8 fms. further will probably drain all the old workings before described. Should this be so, there will be no necessity for pumping machinery for a considerable period.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Ede: The shaftmen have been engaged this week in dropping the lift, which they have now accomplished, and the sinking is being pushed on with all speed. The stope in back of the 32, on the south lode, is much the same as last reported, producing about 1 ton of ore per fathom. The stope in back of this level, on the main lode, is producing 1¼ ton of ore per fathom, and that on the same lode, north of winze, is producing 1½ ton per fathom. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine. We sold on Thursday last 43 tons of lead ore, realising 13*l.* 15s. 6d. per ton.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Uren, T. Hosking, Feb. 13: Davey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 150, is without change for the past week. The main lode in the 150, east of said shaft, is producing stones of ore, but not to value. The lode in the 140, east of the above shaft, is disordered by a slide; we calculate on an improved lode when freed from its influence; it is now producing stones of ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the 130, east of the above shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fm., a kindly lode. The lode in the 120, east of said shaft, is 18 in. wide, composed of capels and spar, with good stones of copper ore. Roberts's stope in back of the 140, east of the above shaft, is worth 12*l.* per fathom. Floyd's stope in back of the 120, east of said shaft, is worth 25*l.* per fm. Rodda's stope, east of the above, is worth 40*l.* per fm.; the north branch in this level, east of cross-cut, is worth 15*l.* per fm. The rise in back of the 120, on the north part of the main lode, is worth 12*l.* per fm.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. T. Macdonald, Feb. 7: Monday last was our setting-day, when the following bargains were set:—The west cross-cut from north end to eight men, at 5*l.* per fm., 1 fm. stent. The south stope to twelve men, at 5*l.* per cubic fm.; the lode in this stope is worth 15 cwts. of lead and 4 tons of mundic per fathom. A bargain has been set to four men, to take down an arch of ground north of air-shaft, at 5*l.* per cubic fm.; the lode will yield about 15 cwts. of lead, 3 tons of coppery and 2 tons of plain mundic per fathom.—Dressing Department: We have dressed and put to pile 1 ton of first crop lead, 1 ton of second crop lead, ½ ton of first crop copper, 4 tons of coppery mundic, 7 tons of plain mundic, and prepared for the crusher 2½ tons of lead ore.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, Feb. 14: The middle adit level, on the north lode, is suspended for the time. The No. 1 south lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, capel, and will yield ½ ton of copper ore per fm., with every appearance of a further improvement. The ground in the cross-cut towards No. 2 south lode is a little stiffer for exploring. Gilton's pitch, in the back of the 27, continues much the same as for some time past. We have set a new pitch at this level, west of shaft, to two men, at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Feb. 12: We have cut into the lode in the 115 west 18 in., but have not yet reached the north wall; as far as seen it produces good work, and its present appearance will warrant our anticipating a further improvement.

BICKLEIGH VALE PHŒNIX.—J. Hambly, Feb. 13: Since my last report we have cut a white head, such as we have had before, and the ground appears a little better inside. Should it so continue it will help us on a little, as I am anxious to see the copper lode, and a course of ore which I expect to find when the lode is cut. The smith in his spare time is employed in sinking a little on the great lode, in order to show a little more of it by shoding a fathom or two lower. The men are working well.

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbery, J. Lester, Feb. 14: We have commenced to drive the 17 west by four men, at 6*l.* per fm., on the course of the No. 1 lode, and for the width of the level (5 ft.), it is yielding a good mixture of ore, with ore ground left standing on each side; it is altogether of a very promising character. The stopes, east and west of James's winze, on No. 4 lode below adit, and the stopes above adit, 8 fms. east of shaft, are without alteration, and will yield ⅛ ton of ore per fm. We shipped 20 tons of ore on Monday, per *Fume*, for Chester.

BRYN GWIOG.—The agent writes, Feb. 12: I am in great hopes that we are close upon a fresh run of ore in the sink; the lode is still narrow and hard, but there is improvement daily, and the loose part of the vein is full of small lead ore. We have had some stones from 1 to 2 lbs. weight, and the limestone beautiful. The 132 west is also improving fast, and will pay well for driving as it is at present; but we expect at the end of this week to be able to give a good report of this end, and the level is without any change; stope, &c., similar.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Feb. 13: North Lode: The rise above the 10 fm. level is 2 fms. high; lode worth from 18 to 20 cwts. of ore per fm.; this is getting very wet, consequently we think we are near the bottom of the shaft, which is now full of water. For some days past the lode in this rise has been yielding 25 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The winze below the 10 is suspended until a communication with the shaft should be effected; the lode in this is still worth 2 tons per fm. The men have been placed to drive the 10, east of slide; lode producing stones of ore, and from indications we expect it will shortly resume its former productiveness.—Bryntail Lode: The stopes in back of the 25 fm. level are producing from 7 to 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The 25 cross-cut towards the north lode, is stiff for driving. We are sending off the ore, and hope to get a parcel delivered at Chester about the end of this week.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, Feb. 12: Our pay and setting-day being on Saturday, the following bargains were set:—The 30, to drive east, by two men, at 4*l.* 10s per fm. The 30, to drive west, by six men, at 5*l.* 10s. per fm. The 20, to drive west, by four men, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm. The winze to sink below the 20 west, by six men, at 9*l.* per fm. To stope in back of the 20 west, over the winze, by four men, at 3*l.* per fm. To stope in back of the 20 west, on copper stope, by four men, at 3*l.* per fm. To rise in the back of the 20 west, east of copper stope, by four men, at 5*l.* per fm. The cross-cut south from the 10 east appears to be through the lode, but we shall blast a few more holes in this place to see if there is any more of the lode in that direction, and if not the men will be removed from there to drive the 10 west, to get in over the ore ground we are working on in the 20. The 30 east is very much disordered and poor at present. The 30 west is in settled ground; the lode is hard, similar to the 20 before we met with the ore we are now working on, yielding good stones of lead and copper ore occasionally; there are about 8 fms. more to drive to get under the winze sinking from the 20, at which point a great improvement may be expected. The 20 west is yielding from 6 to 7 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The winze is yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The stope over the winze is yielding 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the copper stope, ⅛ ton of copper ore per fathom, and the rise east of copper stope 8 cwts. of copper ore per fm. We sampled on Saturday 18 tons lead and 13 tons copper ore, being the produce of the last three months.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—R. Sanders, R. Toy, Feb. 12: In the 32 north the lode is about 5 feet wide, and will produce fully 25 cwts. of lead per fathom. The winze sinking in bottom of the 22 is communicated to the 32, which has thoroughly ventilated that level. The winze has been sunk on the foot part of the lode, a portion of which is still standing against the hanging wall, which from present appearances will produce excellent work for lead ore. The men that were engaged in sinking the winze will be employed in stripping down that portion of the lode. The 22 north being in the junction of the main and the caunter lodes, the lode is in rather an unsettled state; but we consider we have found the main lode keeping its regular course beyond the junction; we may expect a change in this end in a few fathoms more driving, as there is water coming out of the bottom part of the end. Our tribute pitches are just as last reported. We are pushing on the dressing as fast as possible, and intend sampling on Saturday next about 25 tons of lead ore.

CEFN CILCEN.—M. Dunn Feb. 13: The lode in the 75 yard level, east of the whim-shaft, is about 3 feet wide, of a very promising appearance for ore. The cross-cut driving south is being proceeded with as fast as possible. We have commenced to clear up an old sump in the bottom of this level, as there is reported to be good ore in the bottom; the lode, as far as we have been down in the sump, is of a most promising character.

CORNUBIA TIN.—W. H. Gray, H. B. Grose, Feb. 12: We have symptoms of a return to severe weather; while we write it snows fast, and the frost for two or three mornings has prevented the masons from working in the early part of the day. In other matters all is doing that can be. The new engine-shaft has been cleared to present bottom about 14 fms., and after the men have secured the timber, which has shifted in some instances, they will at once proceed to sink, a contract having been taken by them to go down to extent of power at 6*l.* per fathom, they properly securing everything as the work proceeds, and paying all costs of materials, drawing, &c. In this, however, we shall be delayed for a day or two, as early this morning the crank-bearing of the water-wheel broke in two, and until we have another put in the shaftmen will be fully employed making a new piece of road, rendered necessary by the position of our engine-house, &c., in relation to the old one. The power we now employ will not enable us to get down very deep, but it will be so much in furtherance of the mine, as by the time the engine gets to work the shaft will have reached the 30, and the cross-cut put us in possession of Knight's lode at a depth which cannot fail to considerably enhance the value of the entire property, inasmuch as we shall have opened up an entirely new mine, from which considerable returns may be anticipated simultaneously with draining the old mine.

CRADDOCK MOOR.—H. Taylor, J. Taylor, H. Phillips, Feb. 13: Vercoe's Lode: The stope in back of the 84 fm. level is worth about 2½ tons of ore per fathom.—Vivian's Lode: The 42 west is worth about 2 tons of ore per fm. The 52 fm. level west is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. We are driving north at the 62 fm. level on the western cross-course towards the north or main part of the lode; ground favourable for driving. The 72 west is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the winze below the 62 is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. We have holed the winze from the 72 to the 84 fm. levels, and shall now commence stoping. The 84 west is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is worth full 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes are producing much as usual.—Gerald's Lode: The 62 fm. level west is worth about 1 ton of ore per fathom; this level east is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in Harris's shaft is composed of gossan, quartz, prian, and good stones of black ore.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, Feb. 13: The composition of the great north lode, 20 fms. to the west of the engine-shaft, in the 58, comprises about an equal portion of capel, spar, and mundic; spots of yellow copper are also met with: the lode in appearance at this point for the distance driven is far superior to the cutting made at the engine-shaft. The cross-cut in the great north lode, in the 68, was commenced on Saturday last at the extreme point of the driving made 12 feet to the west of the said shaft; the composition of the lode at present is capel, spar, and mundic. The shaft-plat in this level is progressing with all dispatch, and until this is completed a resumptions of operations east and west on the course of the lode is not practicable. The shaftmen are engaged in making the necessary preparations in the shaft and pitwork to resume the sinking below the 68, which will, I hope, be in operation in a week or ten days. The steam-engine, pitwork, &c., are in complete working order.

DOLCOATH.—Charles Thomas, W. Provis, John Tonkin, Josiah Thomas, Feb. 11: South Part of Main Lode: The 266 fm. level is driven 10 ft. north of engine-shaft towards the north part; now 5 fms. short of it. The 242, west of old sump, is worth 14*l.* per fathom. The 220, west of Dunkin's garden, is producing a little tin, and is expected shortly to improve. The 210, east of new east, is worth 10*l.* per fm. The 210, west of Dunkin's garden, is worth 15*l.* per fm. The winze under the 210, west of Dunkin's garden, is sunk 3 fms., and is worth 30*l.* per fm. The winze under the 210, east of new east, is sunk 4 fms., and is worth 22*l.* per fm.—North Part: The winze under the 254, north of engine-shaft, is sunk 5 fms., and is worth 200*l.* per fm. The 254, east of engine-shaft, is worth 130*l.* per fm. The 254, west of engine-shaft, is worth 45*l.* per fm. The 242, west of old sump, is worth 25*l.* per fm. The 242, east of new east, is worth 12*l.* per fm. The 230, east of new east, is worth 30*l.* per fm. The 230, west of old sump, is worth 18*l.* per fm. Harriett's shaft is sunk 3 fms. below the 190, and is worth 30*l.* per fm. The men at the 20 cross-cut have been employed about other work, and the North Entral lode is not yet intersected. The new pumping-engine at Harriett's is working satisfactorily. In the current cost for these two months 600*l.* is included for labour and materials for the erection of the new engine. The cost of drawing in this mine for the year 1860, from an average depth of 260 fms., including filling, landing, and repairing shafts, is 1s. 6½d. per ton. This is done by large kibbles, and with chains tapered from ¾ in. to ⅝ in., in shafts underlying about 2 ft. in a fathom for three quarters of the depth. The cost of drawing by

the new whim, which was erected 1½ year ago, is 1s. 3d. a ton only. The cost of carting the tinstuff to the stamps, including filling, is 3½d. per ton. The cost of dressing per ton of black tin for labour, is 5l. 14s.; and for stamping, including coal for engines and burning houses, enginemen, and wear and tear of machinery, is 3l. 19s. The total cost, including carriage of stuff to stamps, and of tin to smelting-house, is 10l. 7s. per ton of black tin.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, Feb. 14: The branches in the 102, east of Matthews's shaft, are producing saving work for tin, with occasional stones of copper ore. The branches in the 92 are producing tolerable good work for tin. In the 80 east the branches are producing tin to the value of 5l. per fm. Pearse's winze, sinking below the Tye level to communicate with the 40 stopes, is down 4 fms., the branches in which are producing good stones of tin. In the 80, west of Botteley's shaft, the branches are improving as we extend west; we have about 3 fms. further to drive to come under Harris's winze, sinking below the 70; we hope to communicate those points in about three weeks from this time. The branches in the 60, west of Brenton's, produces tin to the value of 15l. per fm. In the 70, west of Brenton's, the branches are opening up profitable tin ground, and letting down an increase of water; we have intersected two small branches of copper ore in this level, which are coming in from the north side of the present driving. As the water is coming very strong, and still further north we are led to believe it proceeds from our copper lodes, which, according to their bearing, would be reached by a cross-cut north of about 20 fms.: we purpose putting out a cross-cut to prove this point forthwith.

EAST CRINNIS AND SOUTH PAR CONSOLS.—C. Merrett, W. Opie, Feb. 11: In the 100, east of Smith's shaft, the lode is large, and has a very promising appearance. In the 90 east the lode has improved, being 6 ft. wide, and will yield 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 6l. per ton.—East Crinnis Shaft: In the 90 east, north of the shaft, the lode is 1¼ ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 60 east the lode at present is poor. The different cross-cuts throughout the mine are without alteration. During the past month we have had a serious breakage of castings in the engine-shaft, which has been the means of throwing in an immense deal of water, whereby several bargains have been idle. At present we are looking favourable, and hope shortly again to get most of the bargains at work.

EAST GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Feb. 9: The lode in the western end of the engine-shaft, sinking below the 25, is 4 ft. wide, and in the eastern end it is nearly 2 ft. wide, widening as we go down, composed of prian, quartz, and a very pretty gossan, some of it yielding good work for tin, worth I should say from what we have sampled about 2½ cwts. of black tin per 100 sacks, say in money about 10l. per fm. In the 25 fm. level, east of the shaft, the lode is full 2 ft. wide, of much the same kind of stuff as that in the shaft, and worth 7l. per fm. We are now keeping the water nicely with 4½ strokes per minute, and saving full one-third of the coals, besides leather, &c. The lode here looks indeed very promising.

— G. R. Odgers, Feb. 14: I beg to inform you there is no alteration in the engine-shaft since my advice for Saturday. The lode in the 25 east is full 2 feet wide, from which we are breaking some very good work for tin; I can hardly tell the value of it to-day, but I should think it was full as much or more than I stated in my last. I have this morning broken a good stone of black ore. I have taken the bearing of this level, and I find it goes in the same course as the disputed lode in West Basset. I think we are driving over some good tinny ground here. We are making progress with the plat.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Feb. 14: In the 36 we are still driving by the side of the lode; the winze in this level is still yielding 8 tons of ore per fm., and from the appearance of our stopes in the bottom this course of ore would seem to be extending east and west under the ground driven through. The cross-cut south is without alteration. In the deep adit we are still driving north through the lode. The lode in Gard's shaft is improving as we take it down. In the eastern end of the shaft there is a good orey leader, 1 ft. wide, of which we hope to report more fully in our next.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—John James, Feb. 9: In the 55 cross-cut the ground is a little improved for driving. In the 43 east the lode is 1 foot wide, of a very promising character, and worth 8l. per fm. for copper. In the 43 west the lode is 1 foot wide, worth about 9l. per fm., and is daily improving. No. 1 stope, over this level, is greatly improved, now worth 16l. per fm. Nos. 2 and 3 stopes, over ditto, are each worth about 10l. per fathom. In the 33 east we are opening tribute ground. Our tribute department is without change to notice. We are keeping the water comfortably at 6½ strokes per minute, and our prospects are cheering

EAST PROVIDENCE.—W. Hollow, T. Uren, Feb. 12: The ground in the cross-cut south of Harvey's shaft, at the 35, is a little more favourable for exploring than it has been for some time past; in this end we have passed through a branch of capel about 9 in. wide, but nothing to value. We are still driving on south by four men, at 8l. per fathom; believing we are not a great distance from a lode, as there is a quantity of water flowing from the end. At the western part of the mine we are progressing favourably with the new shaft, it is sinking below the surface by eight men, at 10l. per fm.; we have about 13 fms. more to communicate this shaft with the adit level. We are sinking the sump-winze below the adit level on Providence south lode, by six men, at 10l. per fathom; the lode here for the last 3 ft. of sinking has been very rich for tin, but in the present bottom it is disordered by a small flookan, consequently we cannot state its value until we get under this, when the lode will again become settled. If we are not prevented by water, this winze will be down 10 fms. below the level, as soon as the new shaft is communicated with the adit, then we can drive east and west in tin ground.

EAST TOLGUS.—Feb. 13: Redruth Consols Lode: The lode at John's shaft, sinking below the 57, is 16 in. wide, consisting of spar and mundic, and is producing occasional stones of ore. The lode in the 57 end east is 18 in. wide, consisting of peach, spar, and occasional stones of ore—a promising lode. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 46 east the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 34 east is 18 in. wide, consisting of spar, peach, and mundic. In the 22 end east it is 18 in. wide, consisting of peach, spar, and spots of tin. The stope in the back of the 34 west, and adjoining John's shaft, is worth 10l. per fm. for tin and copper. The stope in the back of the 22, east of John's shaft, is worth 11l. for tin and copper. The stope in the bottom of the 22, east of John's shaft, is worth 12l. per fm. for tin. The ground in the 46 cross-cut, driving north from John's shaft, is moderately easy; no lode nor branch has been met with in it since last reported.

EAST TREFUSIS.—J. Pope, Feb. 14: I have nothing new to report in the 58 cross-cut, north of Smith's engine-shaft, since my last. In the 34, east of cross-cut on Trelawny's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and continues to yield stones of copper ore, with a very promising appearance. In the 22, west of the cross-course on Smith's lode, the lode is 12 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar. In Trelawny's flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 30 (from surface), the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, and stones of copper ore, with a kindly appearance.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Goldsworthy, Feb. 9: In the 100 cross-cut east, driving north, the elvan has been cut through; to the north of the elvan there is a lode. The ground being so soft, and the water flowing so strong, we have not been able to take out the breastings, and shall not be able to do so before the lode drains itself; this has nearly drained the winze sinking below the 88. I hope we shall be able to see the lode in the 100 by Monday.

— John Goldsworthy, Feb. 11: We have not been able to see anything further of the lode in the 100 cross-cut, owing to to the softness of the ground. We have not been able to remove the timber before the lode further drains itself. We hope to be able to see the lode by to-morrow, when we will advise you of its character, &c.

— John Goldsworthy, Feb. 12: In the 100 fm. level east the lode in the cross-cut north has been cut through, which is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, composed of soft quartz, prian, peach, mundic, flookan, &c., producing a little black ore, but not sufficient to value; the lode run up in the back of the level, and communicated with the winze sunk below the 88, which is 10 ft. above the back of the 100 fm. level. The winze will be secured with all speed; this has given good ventilation in the 100 fm. level. The cross-cut will be continued north, to the north part of the lode driven on in the 88 fm. level.

— J. Goldsworthy, Feb. 13: At Homersham's shaft, in the 110 east, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel, flookan, and mundic, producing good stones of yellow copper ore. In the 100 east, and east of Oats's winze, the ground in the cross-cut north is favourable for progress, and will be pushed on with all possible speed to the north part of the lode. The winze will be completed to the 100 in two or three days. The stope in back of the 88, on the north part of the lode, is worth 25l. per fm. In the 66 east the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, flookan, mundic, &c., and spotted with yellow copper ore, more promising than for some time past. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

EXMOUTH.—J. P. and J. Nicholls, Feb. 13: The stope in back of the 84 is at present yielding about 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The ground in the 72 north continues highly mineralised, but there has not been any lode taken down at this point since last report; we have cut through the lode about 6 fms. behind the end, where it is about 5 ft. wide, hard, and unproductive to value; the stopes in back of this level will now produce about ¼ ton of lead ore per fm. The cross-cut west from the 60 north has intersected a large lode, which is letting out water freely, and which is now being driven through, but is unproductive. The ground in the 40 south is very congenial, and the lode continues to yield good saving work for lead, with good indications for early improvement. No alteration worthy of remark in either the 40 north or 20 cross-cut east since last report. The pitches on the average are yielding about the same quantity of lead as for some time past.

FOWEY AND PAR UNITED.—John Tredinnick, Feb. 13: The lode in the end, driving east of Palmer's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing good work for tin; we are raising work enough from this end to keep on eight heads stamping by day; the backs are still in reserve. There is a quantity of water coming out of the cross-cut north. No doubt we are getting near the lode. I put two men last week to open on a north lode (named Harvey's lode or plan); the lode is about 1½ ft. wide; we tried some of the work, and it made a splendid van for tin; we intend putting down a shaft on this lode as fast as possible; this lode will give 30 fms. of backs from adit level.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, Feb. 13: The 84 north, although not yet rich, still presents a very good appearance of soon becoming so. The 72 north is looking something better than last reported; we are now saving all the end for work, and it is, moreover, all in lode, without any wall on either side. The lode in the 60 north is now looking very much like it did immediately before we met with our last discovery, and yielding some very rich stones of ore. We have intersected some branches in the 60 cross-cut east towards the eastern lode, consisting of barytes and lead ores, but we have not yet cut through them; the 60 south, on east lode, is without any change to notice since our last report. The same remarks will apply to the ground in the 45 cross-cut east towards No. 1 branch. The stopes in back of the 72 and 45 fm. levels are looking quite as well as they have for some time past. We have been obliged to suspend the 45 north, the end being leady, in consequence of our being unable to keep away the stuff from it at the present time. We shall sample, on the 22d inst., our raisings of ore for the current two months, which will amount to 170 tons.

FURZE HILL WOOD CONSOLS.—J. Pomroy, Feb. 14: The trial shaft is cleared up on No. 4 lode 5 fathoms deep. We have cleared and secured the adit about 6 fms. 3 ft., and sunk under the adit about 4 ft. At this place the lode is about 8 inches wide, real good work for tin, and will make a profit to the adventurers of 8l. per fm. At present we are sinking the trial shaft to take the lode at a deeper level; this I shall complete in about a fortnight, and then commence driving eastward on the lode, which will lay open about 300 fms. of good tin ground, if this lode continues productive, as seen in the bottom of the adit. The ground is very favourable for exploring; the cost of driving the levels will not exceed 1l. 10s. per fm., and the cost of stoping the back of the level will not exceed 15s. per fm. We have about 100l. worth of tin to surface, all prepared for stamping. The new water-course is completed and brought to the mine.

GONAMENA.—R. Pascoe, W. George, jun., Feb. 13: Since our last report we have intersected Sarah's lode in the 90, east of the cross-course, and have driven on its course about 3 feet, where we find it 2 feet wide, a very promising-looking lode, and worth for tin about 6l. per fm. The lode in the 90, west of cross-coutrse, is at present small and unproductive. The lode in the 80, east of the cross-course, is without any change to notice. No. 1 winze, in back of the level, is worth about 10l. per fm. for tin; but from the appearance of the lode we do not expect it to continue good much longer, as we had no tin to value while driving over this in the 70. No 2 stope continues to yield 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 70 east is improving, and is worth at present 10l. per fm. The stope below the 58 continues to yield 1½ ton of ore per fm.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harpur, Feb. 13: The 40 cross-cut is now extended north of shaft 14 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. through very congenial strata, consisting of light-coloured killas, traversed with numerous small veins or branches, composed of peach, mica, mundic, and blende, intermixed with spots of lead and copper ore. The end has at present a very encouraging appearance, letting out more water than it has hitherto done, with several small veins crossing it, which causes me to think we are approaching a lode; this cross-cut is being driven by six men, at 8l. 10s. per fathom. On one of the branches above alluded to I have driven west on its course about 2 fathoms, and find it is from 6 to 9 wide, carrying spots of mundic, lead, and copper ore. The south cross-cut, in the same level (40), has been extended to date 16 fms. 5 ft. 6 in., the ground here being precisely the same both in character and appearance as in the other level—light-coloured killas; in this end we are just now passing through a large spar branch, carrying a quantity of iron; this end is driving by six men, at 8l. per fm.; average drivage about 3 tons per month. At surface the lode where seen is about 40 fms. from shaft. We have, therefore, still a great number of fathoms to drive before we may expect to intersect it at this level. Our engine and pitwork are all in excellent working condition. During the past quarter 22 fms. of ground have been driven through, which may be considered satisfactory. The cost for the ensuing three months will be about the same as the past three. You may rely on my pushing forward our different operations as fast as possible with due regard to economy.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Feb. 9: We got the engine to work again on Thursday, and we hope to get the water out for the men to go to work on the blende on Monday.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, Feb. 13: Friday last was our setting-day:—Lyle's shaft is sunk 13 fms. below the 112 fm. level, and the men are put to drive north, as we think the main part of the lode is in that direction; set to eight men, 1 fm., at 15l. per fm. The lode in the 112, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of jack, spar, and mundic, with stones of copper ore; set to two men and two boys, 5 fms., at 3l. per fm. In the 100 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.; set to four men, 2 fms., at 4l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 1 ft. wide, unproductive; set to two men, 4 fms., at 2l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 80 west is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, but not enough to value; set to two men, 4 fms., at 2l. 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 70 fm. level, west of north cross-cut, on the north lode, is 6 in. wide, producing some good stones of copper ore; set to two men and two boys, 1 fm., at 5l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 50 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; set to two men, 2 fms., at 3l. 10s. per fathom.

GREAT TYWARNHAILE.—J. Edwards Feb. 4: The forking was very satisfactory until yesterday morning, when two of our 20-in. pumps broke to pieces, so bad that we could not repair them to fork, and it caused the water to rise from 3 ft. under the 60, 20 ft. above that place.—Tutwork Operations: The lode in the winze sinking below the 50, at James's shaft, will turn out 4 tons of copper ore to the fathom. The stopes in back of this level will produce 7 tons to the fathom, and the 40 end 6 tons to the fathom. The lode which was cut in the 50 cross-cut a few days ago is 3 feet wide, producing saving work for copper ore, and looks very promising for further improvement. We have commenced the new cross-cut in the 40 by four men; the ground is hard for driving. We have now 32 men men and four boys employed on tutwork, and 66 men and four boys on tribute. The carpenters are fixing the roof on the new drying-house. The masons are getting on well with the pitwork, engine-house, &c.; we hope to get the walls up in readiness to fix the roof in the course of a week from this time. After this is accomplished we hope our masonry will be finished here. If our operations go on well, and the weather be favourable for dressing, we hope to sample 400 tons copper ore on March 12.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Delbridge, R. Giles, E. Richards, Feb. 9: The lode in the engine-shaft is about 1 ft. wide, yielding saving work for tin. In the 120 rise there is no change, the lode is small. At Offord's shaft the lode still continues small and poor. In the 110 east the lode is from 6 to 9 in. wide, yielding good work for tin; we have the elvans on the wall of the lode throughout the end; the level is still quite dry. In the 100 stope, stoping for the level, lode yielding 8 tons of ore per fm. The 90 winze is yielding 10 tons per fm. The 90 end east is yielding from 12 to 14 tons per fm. The 90 stopes, behind the end, are yielding 12 tons per fm. At Mathew's shaft the lode is from 7 to 9 ft. wide, yielding 5 tons of ore per fm., with the remaining part tinstuff. In the 80, east of ditto, the lode is 5 feet wide, yielding low-price tinstuff. In the 70 east the lode is 7 feet wide, yielding a little ore; the other part of the lode tinstuff, a very kindly lode. In the 50 rise, east of Mathew's, the lode is poor. In the 40, east of ditto, the lode is 3 feet wide, a kindly lode for tin. In the 100 rise, west of Fielding's, the lode is from 20 in. to 2 feet wide, tribute ground. In the 90, west of Rawling's, the lode is very large but unproductive. In the 80 north cross-cut no change to notice. In the 70 north no change to notice. In the 50 rise, at Black Dog shaft, the lode is very wide, yielding stones of copper ore, but not to value. At the western mine the water is very quick at present, and during the past week the water has been rising on the engine, and if we do not have dry weather soon, we fear the water will rise above the plunger. Our machinery is working well at present.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Daniel, R. Pryor, J. Hoskin, Feb. 13: Old Mine—Main Lode: In the 85, east of Harvey's engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. In the 40, west of Noell's shaft, we have just commenced to drive north to intersect the main lode west of the great cross-cut.—North Lode: In the 60, west of the cross-course, the lode is from 15 to 18 in. wide, worth 12l. per fm.—Carnmeal: In the 68, east of Painter's, the lode is 6 ft. wide, yielding stones of tin, ground a little disordered by the cross-course. In the stopes in the bottom of the 58, east of said shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fm.; in the same level west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. In Hoskin's flat-rod shaft, below the 58, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding tin, but not to value. In the 58, west of shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fm. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 32l. per fm. In the stopes in the bottom of the 48, west of Hoskin's, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm. In the 36, east of this shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. Other points are progressing as fast as possible, without any material change since last report. The tribute department consists of 42 pitches, employing 99 men, at from 2s. to 14s. in 1l.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, Feb. 12: The 40, east from engine-shaft, is still looking well, but not producing quite so much ore as last week; and at the same level west the lode will yield 5 tons of copper ore per fathom of good quality. We have found the capels of the lode at the 30, east from rise, to be very hard and spare for cutting through; the south or ore-bearing part of the lode presents a very good appearance, but it is not yet cut into. The lode in the 20, west from Thomas's shaft, is worth 20l. per fathom for copper ore, and still holds forth prospects of a further improvement. The tribute department is without any alteration. The prospects of the mine in the bottom levels hold forth every hope of opening out a profitable and lasting mine in depth.

GURLYN.—W. W. Martyn, J. Rees, Feb. 14: The 2d inst. being our monthly setting, the following work was set:—The sump whim-shaft to sink below the 30, by six men, at 60s. per fm.; the 30 to drive east of sump cross-cut, on Richie's lode, by four men, at 80s. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. The winze to clear and sink below this level, by two men, west of sump cross-cut. The 20, west of Richie's shaft, by four men, at 50s. per fm.; lode 2½ feet wide, producing both tin and copper ores—tribute ground. The 20, east of ditto, by two men, to clear and secure, at 6s. per fm. The 10, east of ditto, by two men and two boys, at 21s. per fm.; lode small and poor at present. The 20 west, on caunter lode, by two men, at 30s. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide. The 10 west, on the caunter, by two men, at 30s. per fm.; lode small and poor. The engine-shaft is being secured from the 30 to the back of the 40; we expect this level will be drained by to-morrow morning. We set eight pitches on Richie's lode in the back and bottom of the 20 to twenty-two men, at 13s. 4d., and five pitches on Bawden's lode, in the 10, 20, and 30 fm. levels, to twelve men, at 13s. 4d. in 1l.

HERWARD UNITED.—T. Pierce, Feb. 14: In the 45 yard level, west of Dunsford's shaft, there is no alteration. Martin's sump, sunk in this level, is the same as when last reported upon. The 55 yard level, west of Dunsford's shaft, is without any alteration, the present forebreast being full of chert and clay, but we expect an improvement soon. In the 80 yard level, west of Dunsford's shaft, the vein continues very strong and very promising; good lumps of ore are being cut occasionally in the vein, and we expect an improvement every day.—Foulkes's Sump: This sump is below the 80 yard level, west of Dunsford's shaft; the width of the vein in the sump is 2 ft. 6 in., in very promising ground. The present forebreast of the 80 yard level, east of Dunsford's shaft, is very hard, in a knot, but we expect it to open again soon. All the stopes are without much alteration. Crosbie's vein continues as usual. We have sold to-day 23 tons of ore, at 12l. 10s. per ton.

KESWICK.—James Postlethwaite, Feb. 9: In the 20, north drift, the lode is worth 25 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; Charles's stope is worth 8 cwts. per fm.; Lancaster's stope is worth 6 cwts. per fm. In the 30, north drift, the lode is worth 3 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; Charles's stope No. 1 is worth 10 cwts. per fm.; Charles's stope No. 2 is worth 20 cwts. per fm.; Greenwood's rise is worth 8 cwts. per fathom. In the 40, north drift, west vein, the lode is worth 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; Holmes's rise is worth 3 cwts. per fm.; Sparks' stope is worth 8 cwts. per fm. In the 50, north drift, east vein, the lode is worth 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; Whitwell's stope is worth 8 cwts. per fm.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Feb. 11: In the 53 fm. level east the lode is composed of quartz, mundic, and peach, intermixed with sprigs of ore. We have no alteration to note in the same level west. The lode in the 41 west is about 2 ft. wide, consisting of mundic, capel, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 2 tons, or 12l. per fathom. In the 41 east no lode has been taken down lately. In the 30 east the lode has an encouraging appearance, composed of peach, mundic, quartz, and occasional stones of ore. We have just commenced stoping the end of the rise of the 30 fm. level west, where the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic and ore, worth of the latter 2 tons, or 12l. per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 30 east are worth about 4 tons of ore, or 20l. per fm. The tribute department continues to yield much as usual.

— Capts. Harpur and Metherell, February 14: In the 53 fathom level east we are still driving by the side of the lode. In the 53 west the lode is composed of capel, spar, mundic, and spots of ore. In the 41 west the lode is about 2 ft. wide, consisting of mundic, peach, and ore, worth of the latter 2 tons, or 12l. per fathom. The appearance of the lode in the 41 east is a little more encouraging than for some time past, carrying peach, mundic, and quartz, intermixed with a little ore. The lode in the 30 east is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and a little ore, and letting out a small stream of water, which leads us to hope we shall have an improvement here shortly. The stopes in the bottom of this level are worth 4 tons of ore, or 20l. per fathom. The stope in the end of Odgers' rise, in the bottom of the 30 west, is worth about the same as when we last reported—2 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 20 east are worth 2 tons, or 10l. per fathom. We have no change to notice in the tribute department.

LLANFAIR.—Feb. 9: The water was in fork on Thursday last, and we are clearing the 90 west, which we hope to complete by the middle of the next week. We have again commenced driving the 80 west. The 50 east is looking better than when last reported on, and the same may be said of the 40, and more kindly for lead at present than it has been since we commenced driving. All other parts of the mine are much the same as when last reported on. We are pushing on the dressing as fast as possible, and the machinery is working satisfactorily.

MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, J. Tregay, Feb. 9: The lode in the 50 west is at present disordered by a cross-course: the shoot of ore has now continued 3½ fms. in length, producing in the bottom of the level 3 tons of ore per fm.; but in the back, there being pretty much gossan, it would appear we have hardly cleared the great gossan deposit. The end will be continued west of the cross-course as fast as possible. In the 50 east the lode is still split up into branches, which produce stones of ore. We expect an improvement here. In the 38 east the lode is large, letting out much water.—West Mine: There has been a branch of solid mundic intersected, similar to the mundic accompanying the great lode.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Feb. 13: The lode in the 52 east is 2 ft. wide, producing a few stones of ore. There are also several small branches in the killas, which we carry by side of the lode, and may probably come together as we proceed east. The lode in the same level west is 1½ ft. wide, unproductive; ground easier than last week. The lode in the 42 east is looking much the same as last reported. The stopes in back of this level are producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode is, however, a little smaller than last week, and may probably yield better quality ore than hitherto. The lode in the 32 east is 1½ ft. wide, carrying a good branch of ore on the south side, producing altogether 1¼ ton of ore per fm. The stopes in bottom of 20 east are producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. Should this ore ground continue going down, I think it would be well to hole the winze on the old backs in the 32, which would afford us greater facilities for stoping the ground. The weather has again set in severe.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, Feb. 9: In the end of level we have the vein the whole width of the level, with no cheek or wall on the south; the ground is easier, and looking more kindly, yielding about 12 cwts. of ore per fm. There is apparantly a good deal of vein lying yet to the south containing ore; the ore is also setting up in the roof, and going down in the bottom. There is not much ore yet where we have begun to sink on the vein, but we are not going down in the orey part of the vein, the ore being under the rails; we are sinking on one side, and shall cut into it next week, after we are a few feet deeper. The ore in the working below adit is going on about as usual. I have set this to two men to drive, at 47s. 6d. per fm. There is no change to notice this week in the cross-cut north. We have been preparing to commence dressing ore, but a heavy fall of snow last night has put a stop to that for the present.

— J. H. Robinson, Feb. 9: Our operations above the water level are now entirely confined to the level behind Miner's Shop; the ground here rises gently in the direction the level is going, and it will be observed that four veins are already proved to intersect each other nearly together. In consequence of this, the limestone, which is here the great ore-producing rock, has been dislocated or thrown off, and an immense mass of clay or donk, mixed with fluor-spar, jack, and occasional lumps of lead ore from the size of a pea to 14 lbs. weight. Large quantities of lead have been obtained at the outburst of the hill near the shop, in both the vein and Dun vein, where a little limestone was found by the former workers, and they have also spent much in exploring the ground, through which our present level is driven in search for ore. A report became established that the whole of this hill (behind the shop) was a mass of clay, without any limestone, and in consequence it was abandoned. Careful research, however, in streams, &c., satisfied us that the limestone must be on, and that the confusion and clay the old miners had had to contend with was caused by the intersections, and that if the level were driven on, and cross-cuts thrown out, it would be found. The want of capital has until very recently prevented this resolve being acted upon, but recently we were able to recommence operations, and a very speedy result has been the discovery of, first limestone, and then a vein marked as discovered Jan. 1861. This vein is yielding ore to profit, although yet scarcely in limestone, merely at the edge, as may be said, of it. The other veins, and Dun vein, will doubtless be found by cross-cutting, and it is important that they should be sought for, as they are both strong powerful veins.—Below Water: We are sinking a shaft to work the lower beds; their productions having been already proved by a trial shaft in 1855, which could not be proceeded with without machinery to pump the water. The engine-shaft is near the crushing-mill, and a glance at the veins and intersection near must show the immense importance of the works in progress.

NEW CROW HILL.—The lode in the 15 is better for lead than we ever saw it before—a regular branch of lead. I have requested Messrs. Simpson and Co. to sell the mundic, and purpose to ship them a cargo.

NEW WHEAL FRANCES.—C. Carkeek, Feb. 7: We are making good progress in cutting down Dunsford's engine-shaft from Dunsford's to the deep adit. In this shaft sinking below the deep adit, the lode is worth 60l. per fm. for the length of the shaft (12 ft.) Keverne's winze is sunk to a 10 fm. level, and we have commenced to drive this level west; the lode in the end is 1 ft. wide, and worth 15l. per fm. In the deep adit level, driving west, the lode is not looking so well, now worth 10l. per fm. In the deep adit cross-cut, driving south from east shaft, there is an unusually large stream of water issuing from the end, which has impeded our progress in driving. The masons are getting on rapidly in building the engine-house, &c.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, Feb. 13: In the 142, east of the flat-rod shaft, we have met with an improvement; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of grey ore per fm.; the ground is not nearly so hard as it was in the level above, and the end is very wet, therefore we consider this favourable change, at our deepest level, to be very important. In the 92, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of yellow ore per fathom. On Saturday last we sold to the Bissoe Tin Smelting Company 6 cwts. 2 qrs. 2 lbs. of black tin, at 71l. per ton=23l. 2s. 9d.; and yesterday our sale of tin ores realised 143l. 3s. 6d.

NORTH BULLER.—J. B. Delbridge, Feb. 9: In the 100, west of engine-shaft, the lode is large, and in the past week it has produced stones of tin, but not much to value. In the 78 west the lode is from 6 to 8 in. wide, with stones of copper and tin; ground favourable for driving. In King's shaft during the past week we have cut a small branch of mundic; we have a small channel of killas in the shaft, and the ground favourable for sinking. We hope to sink as deep as the 30 by the end of this month. The engine, rods, and pitwork, are working well.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, Feb. 14: There is nothing new in this mine since the last report, except an improvement in the 50, east of King's engine-shaft, where the lode is now worth fully 25l. per fm. I will send you a detailed report on Saturday next, being our setting-day.

NORTH MINERA.—W. T. Harris, Feb. 14: In the 35 yard level, driving east of Pughe's shaft, the lode is worth 5 tons of lead per fm., and of a very promising character. The cross-cut driving south of this level continues to yield from 8 to 10 cwts. of lead per fm., with a more favourable appearance than last reported. In Charles's shaft the lode is worth 5 tons of lead per fm.; this shaft is now down 6 fms. below the 25 yard level; at the bottom we have commenced to drive west to form a communication with the 35 yard level east in as short a time as possible; this, when completed, will enable us to sink below the 35 yard level with greater rapidity and less expense than hitherto, also lay open the piece of ground between the two levels in a most advantageous manner for stoping away, and prove the continuation of the course of lead now worked on in this level. The stope in bottom of the 25 yard level, west of Williamson's winze, is worth 1½ ton of lead per fm.; the stope in back of this level, west of shaft, is worth 1 ton of lead per fm.; the 25 yard level, driving west of shaft, is in unproductive ground, but more congenial for lead than for some time past. In the cross-cut driving north of Pughe's level we have intersected a branch of lead of good quality; the ground is of a most promising character, and letting out much water, consequently we have commenced opening the old workings from surface, where it is said a good branch of lead is standing; this, when communicated with the cross-cut, will lay open the ground in a profitable manner, and give good ventilation in Pughe's level, which would be of great importance should you decide upon resuming its driving. The cross-cut from Thomas's level and Twil-y-Cwm workings are progressing as fast as the nature of the ground will admit, and we are expecting an improvement daily. We have resumed clearing up Jones's shaft on Jones's lode, where there is a good leader of lead standing, and the lode has a most promising appearance. We have also resumed driving the Bridge, or Lankshear's level, and anticipate from reports to meet with an improvement in a short distance driving; the ground is very kindly for lead. Our surface and dressing operations are progressing with all possible speed, but the severe weather is a very great hindrance to our progress.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Wm. Godden, Feb. 14: The No. 1 south branch at the 42, east of Gorman's cross-cut, is improved in size and quality, and showing good indications of further improvement. All other parts of the mine are much the same.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—H. Hodge, Feb. 14: The lode in the 65, south of the shaft, is 9 in. wide, producing good stones of lead. The lode in the winze sinking under the 54, south of the shaft, is 1 foot wide, producing 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The stope in the back of the level will produce 3½ cwts. of lead per fm.

NORTH WREY.—Thos. Kemp, Feb. 14: The engine-shaft is now down 1 fm. below the 38, and the sinking proceeds very satisfactorily, the lode is fully 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, horn and fluor-spar, white prian, mundic, and occasionally good stones of lead ore. The underlie of the lode appears to be less in going down, which may be regarded as a favourable indication. The lode in the 38 keeps its regular size, and is of the same character as before reported. The wheel and machinery are in good working order, and keeping the shaft dry with ease.

PANT-Y-BUARTH.—J. Trevethan, Feb. 13: We have intersected the north lode, which is 3 ft. wide, and have driven east on its course about 10 fms., which has produced good specimens of lead ore, intermixed with limestone, carbonate of lime, and clay, of a most promising character, but being only 20 fms. from surface, much cannot be expected from it at this depth. It is my intention to commence a cross-cut at once in the 88 yard level, and when met with at this point I have little doubt but that it will yield large quantities of ore. I calculate that two months from this time this object will be carried out; a little further to the north of this lode, another strong lode can be traced from the adjoining ground, which from the large burrows on the different shafts, and the appearance of the stuff, it must have yielded an immense body of lead, and by the run of these shafts on the back of the lode, it is very evident to me that they form a junction about 40 fms. to the north of Mosley's whim-shaft, and in as good a situation as any one would wish to see. The lode in Mosley's shaft is very promising, and the men are working so as to give satisfaction.

PANT-Y-PYDEW LEAD.—M. Dunn, R. Nankeville, Feb. 13: Owing to the heavy floods of late we have a little surface water in sinking the whim-shaft at present; we have, therefore, put the men to stope a little of the level, so that the water may run to the swallow; to all appearance the shaft will intersect the swallow in about 15 yards to 20 yards deeper, as the swallow is dipping very fast west. The ground in the bottom of the shaft is without much alteration since our last report. No change in any other part of the mine.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—Wm. Tregay, Feb. 9: Sump: The 110 east end will produce 6l. worth of tin per fm. In the 100 east end the lode is poor. In the 100 east winze the lode is worth 18l. per fm., and we expect an improvement. The 90 west end north is worth 4l. per fm.; in the rise in back of this level and winze in the bottom the lode is poor. In the 90 cross-cut north no lode has been cut. The 68 cross-cut north is still in the capel; north part of the lode not yet reached.—Cobbler's: The lode in bottom of this shaft is worth 16l. per fathom. In the 68 east the lode is large and coarse. The 68 west is worth 6l. per fm. The rise in the 47 west is yielding coarse tinstuff.—Street and Bragg's: In the 47 east the lode is producing a little tin, but still unsettled. In the 40 east, in cross-cutting, we find the south part of the lode more promising for the production of tin, but have not yet reached either wall.

PELYN WOOD.—R. Ware, Feb. 13: In the 10, south of Nelson's shaft, the lode is about 4 ft. wide, composed chiefly of soft spar, mundic, and spots of ore. The 10, north of engine-shaft, on No. 1 lode, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and flookan, a very strong lode.

PENCRAIG.—Capt. Roberts, Feb. 11: We have continued the cutting down of the lode in the 18 fm. level, which still produces ore. The weather has become hard again, and the snow about 7 in. deep on level ground, with frosty nights. Our water-wheel turns but slowly, which keeps us longer from the bottom.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, J. Warren, Feb. 9: The lode in the 118, north of engine-shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, worth 14l. per fm. In No. 1 stope, in back of the 118 fm. level, lode yielding 5 tons of ore per fm., worth 20l. per fm. In the 106, south of engine-shaft, we have not broken through enough of the lode to prove its value, but do intend to take it down in the course of next week, when you shall be fully advised in our next report. In the 106 north we have not taken down the lode in the past week. In the stopes in back of this level there is no alteration to notice. Our tribute department is without any material change.

PENGENNA.—Capt. Hitchins, Feb. 6: In the south part of the mine, west of the north and south lode, we are still extending on the branches of antimony, which are producing about 5 cwts. per fathom, and at the same time proving the ground.—Adolphus Shaft: We have again commenced sinking the shaft, being now dry; the lode has greatly improved, but not having reached the footwall I cannot say its size; it is composed of lead and gossan, producing good stones of lead, and is really a splendid-looking lode, and in my opinion will be very a little further east, as there are every indications of it.—Adit End: I am glad to say the ground here is altered for the best, and as we extend east we are getting into easier ground, and it looks well for lead; the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, composed of blende, mundic, and stones of lead, and is letting down a deal of water.

PENHALDARVA.—S. A. Pope, Feb. 7: In the 50 west we are cross-cutting the great lode; lode large, composed of soft spar, mundic, and spotted with lead. In the 50 the north leader part is about 15 in. wide, producing stones of lead. The winze sin

the new boiler, which I expect will be completed by the end of next week, if the weather proves favourable. We should have been more forward with our new pitwork, but this wet season of the year has greatly retarded our progress. However, I hope in the next two or three weeks we shall accomplish our job, when we shall commence sinking the engine-shaft with all possible speed below the 50.

RHEIDOL.—Capt. Ridge: In Rhurruggus deep adit level, driving west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of blende per fm., and stones of lead occasionally. In the level driving east no lode has been taken down.—Midway Level: In the winze in bottom of the level the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of blende per fm. In Nantglass deep adit level the end still continues to have a good appearance, the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and strings of lead, yielding saving work. In No. 1 stope, east of No. 6 rise, in Midway level, the lode yields 2 tons of blende per fm. We have shipped 105 tons of blende this day.

RIBDEN.—R. Niness, Feb. 14: The lode in Gilbert's shaft still presents the same promising appearance, and produces some copper and lead. The copper sold at Whiston, brought 26*l*. 9*s*. 2*d*. per ton.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—E. Thomas, Feb. 12: There is no change of importance in the Ransom engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, since last report—lode still worth from 18*l*. to 20*l*. per fathom. The ground in the end—west of shaft—at this level, is more congenial for mineral, and the lode in the last week has a little improved, now worth 6*l*. per fm., and has every appearance of ufrther improving. The lode in the 70 east is small, and at present poor. No change to notice in the winze below this level since last reported. The same will apply to the winze below the 60. The 50 east is worth 8*l*. per fm. The other parts of the mine are much the same as for some time past.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—Jas. Richards, Feb. 12: Saturday last was our pay and setting-day, when the following bargains were set:—The 30, east of engine-shaft, to six men; lode 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prian, and stones of ore, but not enough of the latter to value. The adit to drive east of Hollow's shaft, to four men, at 3*l*. per fathom; also to drive west on the branch in this level, to two men, at 4*l*. per fm.; lode worth 6*l*. per fm. for tin. A stope in the back of the adit, east of Hollow's shaft, to six men at 45*s*. per fm.; lode worth 5*l*. per fm. We have twelve tributers working, at 12*s*. in 1*l*.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—E. Carthew, Feb. 14: The footway shaft is completed to the 90, and the men are employed in cutting plat. Jenning's shaft will be completed for drawing to the 90 in a few days. In the 58, west of Richards's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing a little ore. In the 46, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 34, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing mundic, peach, and a little ore. In the 22, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding a little ore. The tribute pitches in the back of the 90, and bottom of the 80, are improved since last week.

SIGFORD CONSOLS.—W. Hosking, Feb. 13: The engine-shaft is sinking very satisfactorily, being now down 8 fms. below the 14; the ground therein being a congenial elvan and killas, highly charged with mundic and veins of quartz and copper ore. I cannot report any change in the lode, as we have not taken it down for the last 6 feet sinking, but intend doing so shortly, when I will advise of its value. There has no change taken place in the cross-cut driving to intersect the north copper lode during the past fortnight.

SILVER VEIN.—F. Squire, Feb. 13: At length I have all the castings from the foundry, just one month after promise. They will be placed forthwith, and the works completed, so that operations on the ore may be commenced. At the mine everything continues satisfactory. The lode still makes good, from which we are raising ore, improving in value in depth.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, Feb. 14: At Hitchins's engine-shaft, in the 110 east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore occasionally. In the 62, west of the western cross-course, no lode has yet been met with. In the 50, driving west of Crew's cross-cut, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In Head's rise in the back of the 50, west of Crew's cross-cut, the lode is worth 1⅛ ton of ore per fm. In the 50, driving west, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 50, driving east, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 1 ft, wide, yielding stones of ore occasionally. In Blanchard's rise in the back of the 50, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. In the 40, driving east, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding some good saving work. In Dunn's rise, in the back of the 40, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In Rowe's stopes, in the back of the 40, on No. 2 south lode, east of Bartle's rise, the lode is worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 30, driving east, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Feb. 9: In the 47 north the ground is very highly mineralised, and is just the same for progress as when I last wrote. We have had some fine spots of copper ore in the lode in the shaft this week.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T, Glanville, Feb. 9: Tutwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft to sink below the 88 fm. level, by nine men, at 40*l*. per fm. The new shaft to sink, by 12 men, at 26*l*. per fm. The winze to sink below the 78 fm. level, by four men, at 8*l*. 10*s*. per fm. The winze to sink below the 78 fm. level, east of the shaft, by four men, at 10*l*. per fm. The 68 cross-cut to drive south, by six men, at 20*l*. per fm. The winze to sink below the 58, by four men, at 12*l*. per fm. The 48, to drive west of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 13*l*. per fm. The winze to sink below the 48, by four men, at 12*l*. per fm. The 40, to drive west of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 6*l*. per fm. The 30, to drive east of the flat-rod shaft, by six men, at 6*l*. per fm. The 20, to drive west of the flat-rod shaft, by six men, at 4*l*. per fm. The western shaft to sink below the adit, by six men, at 5*l*. per fm.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, Feb. 12: In the 105 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, prodncing good stones of copper ore. Our tribute pitches in the bottom of the 105 are improved.—South Mine: In the 51 cross-cut south the ground is a little more favourable, but very wet.

SOUTH DEVON IRON AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY:—

ATLAS TIN MINE.—The local manager writes, Feb. 14: Monday was our setting-day, and, as was expected, the water was in fork on that day; the sinking was set to eight men, at 12*l*. 10*s*. per fm. The driving of the western end of the tin lode to six men, at 8*l*. 10*s*. per fm., and the eastern end to six men, at 10*l*. 10*s*. per fm. We have 12 heads of stamps going. On Monday we shall put men to stope in 10 cross-cut from White's lode. The eastern end has much improved since my last. The engine and all machinery is working well.—PHŒNIX MINE: Capt. Joseph Hodge writes on Feb. 8, as follows:—"Agreeably with your instructions, I inspected the above mines, situated in the parish of St. Issey, Cornwall, and beg herewith to hand you the following remarks thereon:—In this sett there are four known lodes, varying in size from 2 ft. to 5 ft. wide, producing gossan, quartz, prian, lead, and also very strong mundic. On one of these lodes an adit has been driven south for about 60 fms., and an engine-shaft sunk 20 fms. below the same. From this shaft levels are driven in the 10 north 14 fms., and south 16 fms. In the 20 s level is driven north of shaft 13 fms.; here the lode is 3 feet wide, producing stones of lead, gossan, prian, and mundic. In the adit, 4 or 5 fms. north of this end, there is a beautiful gossan lode, and from the appearance of the end in the 20 I am of opinion that you will have an improvement as soon as, or before, that part is reached. The other lodes are very large, and well defined, and will, in my opinion, make large deposits of lead and copper ore at a moderate depth. These lodes a little to the north have been developed to a depth of 132 fms., when the mine paid 600*l*. per month in lords' dues; and if the Phœnix Mines are carried on with vigour I see no reason why similar results shall not follow; in fact, the lodes have every appearance of it. For the future development of this mine, I strongly advise the engine-shaft at once to be sunk another 10 fathoms, and levels at this depth extended north and south, fully believing that a good lode for copper and lead ore will be the result: the present indications warrant such. I should also like to see the western lodes laid open on the top of the hill; when done it will throw a great light on this mine. These points should be regarded as the most important: about this no time should be delayed. Any further information about this property I shall be most happy to furnish to the best of my ability.

SOUTH GARRAS.—W. Hancock, Feb. 12: The 50 north will produce 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The 40 north is just as last reported, producing good stones of lead—saving work. The 30 north will produce 6 cwts. of lead per fm., and looking kindly to improve. No. 1 and 2 stopes in the back of latter level will produce, on the average, 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The 80 end south I could not see in consequence of a choke in the level; this we have put men to clear, and no time will be lost in doing so, in order to drive the end south to cut the lode. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—R. Unsworth, Feb. 13: On Saturday last, being our survey-day, the following bargains were set:—The 40 east to drive by four men, at 5*l*. 5*s*. per fm. The 30 east to two men, at 4*l*. 5*s*. per fm. The stopes east of Leaman's rise, by four men, at 2*l*. 15*s*. per fm. The rise in the back of the 40, behind the shaft, by four men, at 6*l*. 10*s*. per fm. The 40 to drive east on the south lode, by two men, at 5*l*. per fathom. Tramming, filling, and landing all the stuff in the mine, for one month, at 10*l*. 10*s*. In the 40 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, good saving work for copper ore, with a good leader of copper going down in the bottom, of a good quality. In the stopes east of Leaman's rise the lode is 2⅛ ft. wide, worth 4 tons per fm. In the stopes west of Leaman's rise the lode is worth 1⅛ ton per fm. In the 30 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, spotted with copper ore, and promising an improvement. In the south lode there has been no alteration since last report.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—Wm. Stephens, Feb. 13: During the past month Ley's shaft has been sunk 2 fms., and the ground spare for sinking, composed of capels and elvans. We re-set the said shaft on Saturday to nine men, at 19*l*. per fm., stented the month out; the present depth of shaft, 33 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Feb. 13: The lode in the 130 east is 10 in. wide, unproductive. The same remark will apply to the 130 west. In the 130 west the lode is 16 in. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The stope in back of the above level is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 110 west is 8 in. wide, unproductive. In the winze sinking in bottom of the above-named level the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; a promising lode. This winze is 7 fms- in advance of the 120 end. In the 110 west the lode is 10 in wide, consisting of peach, mundic, and spots of ore. The lode in the 90 west is 15 in. wide, unproductive. In the 78 west the lode is 15 in. wide, and consists of spar, peach, and mundic, with occasional stones of ore. The same will apply to the lode in the 66 end west.—South Lode: In the 120 east the lode is 20 in. wide, consisting of soft spar, prian, and good stones of ore, and has kindly appearances. The lode in the 110 east is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the winze sinking in bottom of the 110 east, lode is 3½ ft. wide, and consists of a kindly spar and good stones of ore. The two stopes in back of the 110 east are each yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 east is 2 ft. wide, and consists of soft spar, producing occasional stones of ore. In the winze sinking in bottom of the 100 east, and in advance of the 110 end 5 fms., the lode is 3 ft. wide, and is producing 3 tons of ore per fm.—North lode: In the 110 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, and consists of peach and spar.—New South Lode: In the 78, west of cross-cut, the lode is 16 inches wide, consisting of peach and soft spar, and is letting out a quantity of water. The ground in the 78 cross-cut, south of Michell's shaft, is moderately easy. The ground in the 90 cross-cut, west of Michell's shaft, driving north from Youren's lode, is rather hard.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, C. Oates, J. Cock, Feb. 9: Trussall's shaft, sinking below the 154, is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 154 end, west of shaft, is producing stones of ore. The 154 end east is productive; in the stope in back of the 154, west of shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, and producing 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 144 end, west of shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, and producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the stope in back of the 144, east of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, and will produce 4 tons of ore per fm. At Billing's shaft, sinking below the 154, the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth 25*l*. per fm. In the 154 end, east of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 30*l*. per fm. The 154 end, west of shaft, is suspended for the present, and the men put to rise against the winze sinking below the 144, which we hope will be holed in the course of the present month. The winze sinking below the 144 is worth 15*l*. per fm. The 144 end, east of shaft, is worth 6*l*. per fm. The 134 end, east of shaft, is producing stones of copper and tin. The stopes in this part of the mine are producing their usual quantities of tin. We are sorry to inform you, that in consequence of a breakage of the main rod in Bissoe Pool shaft this week, the water has risen to the 144, but by extra exertions with Trussall's engine, we have not been prevented continuing the operations at Trussall's or Billing's shafts. The breakage has been repaired, and the engine again working well.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, Feb. 14: The 50, east and west of Giesler's, looks much the same as last week. The lode in the 40 east is 12 in. wide, and worth 7*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 40 west is 18 in. wide, and unproductive at present, but its appearance is very promising. The 40, east of Louisa's, lode at present small; we calculate soon to meet the tin gone down in the 20. The stopes in the back of the 40 are improved, the lode now is 12 in. wide, worth 12*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 20, east of Louisa shaft, is 15 in. wide, worth 16*l*. per fathom. Other places look much the same as when last reported on.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot, Feb. 11: The ground in the 237 fm. level south is harder for driving than it has been, consequently we are not making so good progress in driving. In the 226 fm. level south we are driving by the side of the lode. The stope in the back of this level will produce 11 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 215 fm. level south is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 15 cwts. of lead per fm., and likely to improve. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level, is now down about 5½ fms., it is 2½ ft. wide, and will yield 25 cwts. of lead per fm.; this winze is about 4 fms. in advance of the 226 end. The stopes in the back of this level, four in number, are producing as follows: No. 1, 14 cwts. of lead per fm.; No. 2, 12 cwts.; No. 3, 8 cwts.; and No. 4, 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 205 fm. level south is 18 in. wide, and will yield 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The four stopes in the back of this level will produce as follows: No. 1, 9 cwts. of lead per fm.; No. 2, 8 cwts.; No. 3, 7 cwts.; and No. 4, 5 cwts. of lead per fathom.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Goss, Feb. 13: The lode in the 56 east is worth 1½ to 2 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of mundic per fm. In the adit, west of engine-shaft, the lode is about 8 ft. wide, with every prospect of an improvement. The tribute department as last reported.

TOLCARNE.—Feb. 13: The lode in Field's shaft, sinking below the 20, is 2 ft. wide, consisting of gossan and spar, unproductive. In the 20 west the lode is small and unproductive. The lode in the 20 east is 2 feet wide, composed of gossan and prian, producing occasional stones of ore, and has a promising appearance. In the 10 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 10 east is split in three or four branches, unproductive. In the adit end east the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar, unproductive.—Chegwin's Lode: In the adit end, east of the cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, chiefly consisting chiefly of gossan, and letting out a quantity of water.—Tin Lode: This lode has greatly fallen off in size and value since last report; the lode is now from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, consisting chiefly of granite, and does not contain enough tin to value. We hope to see the lode improve again shortly.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Feb. 9: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 134 fm. level, will yield 2½ tons, worth 15*l*. per fm. The 134 end is extended east 4 fms. 3 feet 1 in.; lode at present yielding 1½ ton, worth 8*l*. per fm. The 124 end is extended east 20 fms.; lode at present yielding 2 tons, worth 12*l*. per fm. The 124 end west is extended 13 fms. 2 ft.; lode improved in appearance, now worth 6*l*. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 124 fm. level east, the lode is yielding 1½ ton, worth 8*l*. per fm. The stope in the back of the 134 east is worth 15*l*. The stope in the back of the 124 east is worth 10*l*. The stope in the bottom of the 116 east is worth 15*l*. The stope in the back of the 116 east is worth 10*l*.

— Thomas Richards, Feb. 13: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 134 fm. level, will yield 2½ tons of copper ore, worth 15*l*. per fm. The 134 end, east of engine-shaft, will yield 1½ ton, worth 8*l*. per fm. The 124 end, east of engine-shaft, will yield 2 tons, worth 12*l*. per fm. The 124 end, west of engine-shaft, will yield 1 ton, worth 6*l*. per fm. The winze sinking below the 124 fm. level, will yield 1½ ton, worth 8*l*. per fathom. The stopes in back of the 134, east of engine-shaft, are worth 15*l*. per fm. The stopes in back of the 124, east of engine-shaft, are worth 10*l*. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 116 east are worth 10*l*. per fm. No. 2 stopes, in back of the 116, are worth 15*l*. per fathom.

TRENCROM.—F. Bennetts, Feb. 9: Giesler's sumpmen are cutting plat and driving the 90 east; the lode is worth 6*l*. per fm. I should think, from the change of ground, we are near the cross-course. In the 80 east the lode is not to value; it is intermixed with granite and red iron. In the rise in back of the 80 west the lode is small at present; it is of a kindly character, up about 8 fms. The winze is holed from the 70 to the 80: it has been sunk on a branch 6 ft. south of the level. The winze clearing below the 70 fathom level is down about 2½ fathoms, east of the above winze 19 fathoms. In the 60 fathom level cross-cuts north and south no change to notice. In the 60 fathom level, west of the cross-cut north, the lode is producing tin; ground much the same; on the whole, it is looking a little better. In the 40 east the lode is disordered, and the ground not so good for driving; it is producing work for the stamps of low quality. In the 30 east there is no improvement since it has been driving this time. At Hollow's shaft, sunk below the 10, the lode is unproductive. At the flat-rod shaft the ground is cut down, and the lift in its place. On Monday we shall begin to put down the rods, and case and divide the shaft from the 10 to the 20. The lode in the ends of the shaft is about 12 in. wide; I should say it is worth about 4*l*. per fm.; it is composed of flookan and a blue peach.

— R. Hollow, F. Bennetts, Feb. 14: In the 90 fathom level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is worth 6*l*. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 80, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 4*l*. per fm. In the 80, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is unproductive. In the rise in back of the 80, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 1*l*. 10*s*. per fathom. The No. 2 winze is cleared 3 fathoms below the 70, east of the engine-shaft. In the 60, west of the cross-cut, north-east of the engine-shaft, the lode is improving as it leaves the cross-course, producing good stones of tin. In the 60 cross-cuts north and south, east of the engine-shaft, no change. In the 40, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 2*l*. per fm. In the 30, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is unproductive. In Hollow's shaft, sinking below the 10, the lode is unproductive. At Michell's flat-rod shaft the men have been engaged fixing pitwork.

TRESELLYN AND SCADDICK CONSOLS.—John Spargo, Feb. 7: The new engine-shaft at the Treselly n is now 10 fathoms deep, cased and divided down, footway in, and poppet-heads erected, all in course for sinking. The wheel-pit is completed, and we shall commence building the walls to-morrow. The stones are already raised and prepared to complete that work, and I hope to be ready to fix the wheel in about a fortnight. I have purchased the stamps and fixtures, and have commenced taking them down to-day for removal to the mine, and shall get them erected as fast as possible, so as to commence stamping. We shall want no more timber for the new shaft until we reach the 20; this, of course, has been the work that has required the most timber. I hope what I have purchased from Mr. Northam, together with that at the Duke of Cornwall Mine, is sufficient to complete our floors for dressing.—The Scaddick Hill: We are driving on here as fast as possible to intersect the lode, and yesterday we cut a stream of water, which shows clearly we are very near to it. As soon, therefore, as the water is abated in the tin shaft we shall commence stoping the tin at surface to commence stamping, and I have no doubt but that we shall make regular returns after we get our stamps in full course of working. I do beg to say that the two mines, although in their infancy, will shortly become notable to the public both for tin and copper, and satisfactory to the adventurers.

TRETOIL.—R. Rich: The winze is holed to the rise from the 20; that level is now well ventilated; as soon as the attle which has accumulated in the rise and in the 20 is cleared, which will be done within a week, we shall commence to raise larger quantities of tinstuff for the stamps than we have been able to do hitherto. There is good work in the lode in each end of the rise. In the 20, where a pare of men have been cutting out the lode while the stuff is being cleared, and which appeared in driving that level to be disordered by a cross lode, we have to-day found some very good work; more of the lode will soon be seen in each of these places after the stuff is cleared. In the back of the 10 the lode is producing good average work.

TREVOOLE.—H. Stephens, J. Lean, Feb. 14: There is a course of ore in the 80, west of Harvey's shaft, on the south lode, 4 ft. wide. The 90 is looking better, and we are daily expecting a course of ore in this end. The lode is not yet cut in the cross-cut, but the ground is easier and more mineralised. There is no other change of importance throughout the mine.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—J. Tucker, Feb. 13: The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 48; the ground is still of a most congenial character for the production of mineral, and easy for progress. The 18 has been cleared and secured, with a view to drive north on our eastern cross-course in quest of lead; but as yet nothing beyond this has been done, as the two men, with two others, have been engaged for the last nine days clearing and securing a run in the lobby that conveys the water from the stamps-wheel underneath the dressing-floors; this I hope to get completed by the end of the week. Friday last was our setting-day, the particulars of which are as follow:—Tribute: No. 1 pitch, in the back of the 48, against the eastern cross-course, set to four men, for two months, at 12*s*. in 1*l*.; No. 2, in the same back, west of winze, between that and the shaft, to four men, for two months, at 13*s*. 4*d*. in 1*l*. Nothing else will set on tribute just now. We sold tin last week to the amount of 207*l*. 18*s*.: it would have been more but for our being hindered by the frost.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, Feb. 12: At Clay's engine-shaft, sinking below the 90, the ground is favourable for progress, and we are going down speedily. The east lode, against the hanging wall of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of barytes, carbonate of lime, blende, and cubes of lead ore, altogether of a promising character. In the rise in the 90, south of great cross-course, the lode is of great width, but at present not to value. We hope to communicate said rise to the 80 in course of a week or ten days. In the 80, north of the above shaft, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of barytes, lime, with spots of lead ore, but not to value. In Davis's rise in the 80, south of Field's shaft, there is a large lode, opening tribute ground. We expect to have a hole through here by Tuesday next. In the 70, driving south of Field's shaft, we have a promising looking lode, opening tribute ground. We are about to commence a rise in this level against Tom's winze. In Tom's winze, sinking below the 60, the lode is 2 ft. wide, good tribute ground. We shall resume driving the 60, south of Nant shaft, forthwith. In the 80, driving north of Bonville's shaft, we have a very large fine-looking lode, not rich at present, but opening tribute ground, and improving. In Woolcock's winze, sinking below the 70, north of said shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, tribute ground. No material change to notice in the tribute department for some time past. The new boiler is now being put into the house, and we shall get it connected to the engine as soon as possible.

WATERMOUTH SILVER-LEAD MINE.—Mr. J. H. Hitchins (Feb. 13) writes:—"Knapps:" The character of the lode in the eastern end of the shaft is much improved, being mixed with more gossan, lead ore, and very congenial quartz and carbonate of lime. I am glad to inform you that there have been some splendid stones of silver-lead broken from the lode to-day.—Newbury: The lode driving south of the 20 is also looking very promising, being composed of quartz, carrying a flookan, and intermixed with silver-lead ore.

— Feb. 14: We have to-day again broken from the shaft some of the best stones of silver-lead since the commencement of our operations. Depend upon it we are touching a course of ore. I will write you again to-morrow.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Feb. 12: All the levels, &c., continue much the same as last reported, with the exception of an improvement in the winze sinking under the 75, which is a few fathoms west of the present 84 end; in this winze the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a leader of ore on the north part, producing about 2 tons per fm. We have again forked the water, and put the pitwork in good order.

WEST BRYN GWIOG.—J. Lloyd, Feb. 13: We have cleared the whole mine, and commenced operations on two different points in whole ground on the course of the lode—that is, driving eastward in the 45 deep adit and sinking the shaft deeper. In both ends the vein is broad, congenial, and I have no doubt before long we shall discover the course of ore worked in the shallow to continue to the deep, and make a very profitable mine.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Feb. 11: The ground in the 150 is a little improved for driving. Nothing new in the other points.

WEST TOLCARNE.—The agent writes, Feb. 9: The lode in the engine-shaft is improving, and the ground more favourable for sinking; price to-day 30*l*. per fm. for the month, and the men to fill their own stuff. We have set the cross-cut to drive south by four men for the month, at 3*l*. per fm., the men also to fill their stuff.

WEST TREVELYAN.—John D. Osborn, Feb. 9: Cater's engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. 4 ft. below the 48; ground favourable for sinking. In the 48, driving east, we have cut into the lode 2 ft., which is composed of quartz, prian, and iron. The 48 west is much improved, worth for copper ore 12*l*. per fm. No. 3 winze, west of Cater's, is sunk 3 fms., where we have a good lode, worth 15*l*. per fm. The stopes in back of said level are worth for copper ore 6*l*. per fm. The stopes in bottom of said level are worth 5*l*. per fm. The cross-cut driving north from Cater's, at the 28, is driven 16 fms.; ground spare for driving. This week the men at Park shaft are engaged in clearing the cross-cut south at the adit level, which is cleared 11 fms. from shaft.

WEST WENDRON CONSOLS.—R. Kendall, Feb. 9: The water-wheel shaft and 10 fm. level, are just the same as last reported. The flat-rod shaft is sunk down to water. We have commenced putting in the engine, and hope to get it working in five weeks.

WEST WHEAL MARGARET.—Capts. Uren and White, Feb. 12: There is no change to notice in the mine since our last report. We expect to commence sinking Hallett's shaft next week, and also the driving of the 20 west.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Feb. 12: In the 80 cross-cut, south from Windstow shaft, no lode yet intersected, but the water appears to be stronger. In the 70 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, very promising, and producing stones of blende and copper ore; in the same level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of white spar and stones of ore. Other parts are much the same as last reported.

— William Roberts, February 13: Capt. Champion went underground here to-day, to see the lode in the 80 cross-cut south; he can say very little more than I said in the note forwarded this morning. The lode, it seems, is cut in the furthermost part of the end, showing solid yellow ore 1 ft. wide, and the south wall not yet cut, with a stream of water flowing from it. These men will be hindered for a day or two, as the pitman is now fixing a plunger at this level, consequently the water will be in at times while this alteration of pitwork is being made. To use Capt. Champion's own words, "The lode is looking better than I expected to see it." If anything is done towards cutting through the lode to-night I will write you again to-morrow morning.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—F. C. Harpur, T. Carpenter, Feb. 12: The appearance of the lode in the winze in bottom of adit, as also in the back of the 20 fm. level, on Watson's lode, is much the same as when we last reported, producing some moderate quality tinstuff. On the old lode we have had no change to notice.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Feb. 9: South Lode: In the 81 east the lode is divided by a horse of killas; the south part of the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm., and looks promising, driving by two men, at 5*l*. 15*s*. per fm. The lode in back of the 81, west of winze, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm., stoping by four men, at 55*s*. per fm. In the 71 west we are driving by the side of the lode, by six men, at 10*l*. 10*s*. per fm. In the 61 west the lode is worth 5 tons of ore per fm., driving by six men, at 7*l*. per fm. In the rise in back of the 61 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, set to four men, at 7*l*. per fm. In the winze below the 50 east the lode is worth 2 tons per fm., sinking by six men, at 7*l*. 10*s*. per fm. In the 50 east we have communicated with the drivage west of cross-cut, and there is not much doubt of the main lode being south, but I will write you again shortly before I express a decided opinion. In No. 2 rise, in back of the 50 east, the lode is worth 4 tons of ore per fm., for the length of rise, 12 ft., and we shall commence a new rise 15 fms. east of this next week. No. 2 is set to four men, at 8*l*. per fm., and the new rise to four men, at 6*l*. per fm. In the 50 west there is no change of importance; the end is set to four men, at 7*l*. per fm. In the 40 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, and producing saving work, set to four men, at 5*l*. 5*s*. We have set four pitches to eight men, at 10*s*. in 1*l*. average. All the tramming, filling, and landing to seven men, for two months, for 27*l*. per month.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Feb. 14: Fisher's Lode: Annie's engine-shaft is down 3 fms. 3 ft. below the 10. In the 10 west there is no alteration; the lode is worth about 30*s*. per fm. In this level east, I am glad to say, there is a great improvement; the lode at the present time is worth 5*l*. per fathom. The flat-rod shaft is sunk 9 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the deep adit level. In the winze in bottom of the adit, east of the shaft, the lode is worth 9*l*. per fm. In the winze west of Gryll's shaft, in bottom of the adit, the lode is worth 14*l*. per fm., sinking at 45*s*. per fm.—Mill Pool Standard Lode: In the 19 east the lode is 6 in. wide, opening tribute ground.—Georgia Lode: In the winze in bottom of the 33 the lode is worth 12*l*. per fm.; in the stope in bottom of the level the lode is worth 20*l*. per fathom. In the stopes in back there is no change to notice: one stope is worth 18*l*. per fm., the other 12*l*. per fm.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Feb. 9: At the engine-shaft I think we are approaching the main lode, as we have some small branches coming into the shaft from that direction, containing spots of copper ore. The lode in the 100, east end, is as last reported, worth 50*l*. per fm. The Condurrow agents were underground here yesterday, and saw this end, on which they were perfectly satisfied we are not near their boundary at this point. The stopes above the 100 are worth for tin and copper ore 20*l*. per fm. The stopes below the 90 are worth for copper ore 10*l*. per fm. The stopes below the 74 are worth 10*l*. per fm. The lode in the 30, east end, is producing stones of ore, nothing to value. The lode in the 10, east end, is poor. In the deep adit end we have driven through the cross-course, and are now cross-cutting south in search of the lode, which I think is in that direction.

WHEAL KITTY (Lelant).—W. Williams, February 14: Gowan Lode: The lode in Wickett's shaft sinking below the 30 is worth 8*l*. per fm. The lode in the 30 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 7*l*. per fm. The lode in the 30 end, west of Wickett's shaft, is worth 3*l*. per fm. The lode in the 20 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is at present not of much value. The lode in Philips's shaft, sinking below the 30, is worth 5*l*. per fm. The lode in the 30 end, west of Philips's shaft, is producing low-priced stamping work. The lode in the 30 end, east of Philips's shaft, is worth 4*l*. per fm. There are nine pitches working on this lode, at an average tribute of 9*s*. 6*d*. in 1*l*., at 50*l*. per ton.—North Russoe Lode: In Bolitho's shaft the ground is not quite so favourable for sinking; present price, 7*l*. 7*s*. per fm. There is no particular change in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—R. Knapp, Feb. 14: Willcock's shaftmen are now engaged in cutting the plat in the 84. The lode in the 84 south is 2 feet wide, and will produce 7 cwts. of lead per fathom; in the same level north it is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce 9 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 70 south the lode is disordered, being near the cross-course; in the same level north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the winze sinking under this level it is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. The stopes in back of this level will produce on an average 7 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 60 south it is 2 feet wide, and will produce 4 cwts. of lead per fathom; in the same level north it is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. The stopes in back of this level will produce on an average 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 50 south it is 1½ ft. wide, and will produce 5 cwts. of lead per fathom.—Western Lode: In the winze sinking under the 26, north of the shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwts. of lead per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level, south of the shaft, will produce on an average 4 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 15, south of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 3 cwts. of lead per fathom.

WHEAL MARY GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Feb. 9: The lode in the 62 fm. level west has an exceedingly promising appearance, and will at present produce about 1 ton of good quality copper ore per fm. There is no change to advise you of in the 75 and 50 fm. levels. The tribute department is improved. The machinery throughout is in good order.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Nance, J. Andrews, Feb. 9: We have let the following bargains at our setting to-day:—The engine-shaft to sink by nine men to the depth of 10 fms., or 6 fms. deeper, for the sum of 84*l*. The flat-rod shaft to sink by nine men, at 10*l*. per fm. The adit end to drive east, by four men, at 30*s*. per fm., and to drive the north cross-cut towards the No. 2 lode, by two men, at 40*s*. per fm. We have the shaft-bob, pulleys, and stands, with the wire-rope connected to the flat-rods for pumping at the east shaft completed, but it will take one day more to arrange the pump-work in the shaft, consequently we have not let the sinking of the said shaft to-day. As the engine-shaft is being sunk perpendicular, the lode mentioned in former reports now underlies to the north of it, which is the reason we did not refer to it in our report to the general meeting. Where laid open by the sinking of the shaft it is large, and shows a kindly appearance, and contains a little tin, but nothing to value. There are several kindly lodes situate south of the said shaft underlying towards it. The No. 4 lode, in the adit level, is only 4½ fms. distant from the engine-shaft, so that there would be but a short distance to cross-cut in the 10 to lay open Nos. 3 and 4 lodes.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. C. Cock, Feb. 11: The 35 cross-cut north is without any change, and is re-set at the former price, 16*l*. per fm. In the 55 south the ground is harder than when I reported last; it is re-set at 9*l*. 10*s*. per fm., former price 7*l*. per fm.

WHEAL PROSPIDNICK.—R. Kendall, Feb. 11: Wilson's shaft is sunk 7 fms. below adit; the lode is still large, but as yet is not clear of the slide. To-day we have drawn about 50 kibbles of stuff and have assayed it, and find it to be worth 1*s*. per sack (11 gallons). I cannot say how the lode will prove, but have every reason to believe, when clear of the slide, it will be very productive. At Watson's shaft the ground is improved; the lode is about 6 in. wide, and worth about 5*l*. per fm., and can be taken away for 30*s*. per fm. We are getting on with the stamps as fast as we can get the castings. If we can get the castings we shall get the stamps to work in about a fortnight.

WHEAL NELSON.—J. Angove, Feb. 8: We have now the engine-shaft holed to the 44 fm. level on the course of the lode. We have set the 44 cross-cut to drive south by four men, at 7*l*. per fm. The 44 cross-cut at the same level to drive north by four men, at 9*l*. per fm. The 44 end, driving east of engine-shaft, by four men, at 7*l*. per fm. Four men to rise in back of the 32 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, at 9*l*. per fm. The rise in back of the 22, east of engine-shaft, by two men, at 7*l*. 10*s*. per fm. The engine-shaft to cut down below the 22 fm. level, by two men and two boys, at 6*l*. per fm. The stopes in back of the 12 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, by two men, at 3*l*. 10*s*., and 2*s*. 6*d*. in 1*l*. tribute. We shall sample next week from 250 to 300 sacks of very good ore in the stone.

WHEAL SICILY.—J. Vercoe, J. Symons, Feb. 13: Our engine-shaft is sunk 17 fms. The water has become very quick from the heavy rain, and we cannot sink with advantage at present. We have, therefore, decided to cut the lode at that depth, and have commenced driving towards it, and hope to reach it in a week or ten days from this date, and from the very congenial and highly mineralised state of the ground fully expect to cut a good lode.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—J. Tregoning, Feb. 13: We have suspended the driving of the 55, east of Nicholl's shaft, and put the men to rise in back of this level to ventilate and prove the lode between the 55 and 42; the lode in the rise is

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

ALLT-Y-CRIB is looking exceedingly well. The lode in the new adit is very strong and favourable looking; and the ore is very good where the side of the winze is being stoped. There have just been sampled 16 tons of good lead ore.

TREGULLOW CONSOLS.—The discovery of tin in this mine should prove a lesson to agents and adventurers, to look after their boundaries, and see that they are correctly defined. It is reported, and we believe correctly, that a shaft was sunk 15 fms. by the Tregullow party, and the tin cut, when it was discovered to be 3 fms. in the sett of Wheal Plenty, by whose party the tin is being raised. Tregullow adventurers are now sinking in their own right, with every prospect of cutting the lode. It is at present premature to judge of the value of the mine.

NORTH MINERA.—On Monday last Thomas's new engine was put to work at this mine. Several gentlemen from London and Liverpool assembled at the mine on the occasion, and the engine was put to work and named amidst great applause. In the evening the party were entertained by the managing director, Mr. T. P. Thomas, at Hazleburn Hall, his residence in the neighbourhood, where the festivities were continued to a late hour.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—The new discovery here is very important; and being on the Providence best lode, and in the same strata, little doubt exists that it will by-and-bye prove equally productive.

NORTH PROVIDENCE (St. Ives).—The workings have been retarded in consequence of the severity of the weather. The exposed situation rendering out-door work expensive during this inclement season, only a few men have been employed for some time. The buttress to protect the mine from the action of the sea, though still incomplete, is standing admirably, not a stone being moved nor a rock displaced, notwithstanding the severe tests to which it has been subjected during this boisterous winter.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS.—The operations at this mine are now confined to the cutting down of the south shaft, which is being done as fast as possible by nine men; when complete to the adit level a line of flat-rods will be thrown across from the engine-shaft, and the engine put to work. It is determined then to sink the south shaft upon the course of Wheal Mary lode, simultaneously with the sinking of the engine-shaft. This is a course highly commendable, as it is a great saving to the company, and will soon develope the mine, and in all probability bring it into a paying state.

TREGULLOW CONSOLS.—This mine claims a position amongst the best progressive of the day; and should the rich lode continue there is no doubt but it will become one of the prizes of the present year. Operations were commenced here about four months since by clearing an adit (supposed to have been driven about 100 years ago) and sinking a shaft on a point of the south-western boundary, adjoining North Hallenbeagle Mine. After the shaft had been sunk 11 fms. from surface, and a splendid lode cut, a claim was put in for the discovery by the latter-named company, they contending that the shaft was sunk in their right. Recourse was immediately had to the manor map, and an error of 3 fms. discovered by drawing the boundary line in a triangular position; but inasmuch as the lode underlies north, and the intersection proves on the western point of the shoot of tin, it has been of no moment to the Tregullow Company, the whole of the lode and the underlie, with the dip of the tin being entirely in their sett, and now worth 60*l.* per fathom. Another shaft has been sunk on the same lode, about 300 fms. to the east of the last-named shaft, and the lode cut good only 8 fms. from surface. These facts go to prove the continuation of a large and rich deposit of tin

WHEAL HEARLE.—Mr. Hollow advises, per telegram, under date Feb. 25, that a splendid branch of tin was cut in the engine-shaft on Thursday night, top of a new bunch.

NORTH HALLENBEAGLE (Scorrier).—The works in this mine are progressing very satisfactorily. The engine-shaft, it is expected, will be down to the 30 fm. adit level by the end of this month, by which time the masonry of the engine-house, weather permitting, will be completed, and the engine will be at work as speedily as possible, when the operations of the mine will be carried on with vigour. From the well-known lodes which traverse the sett, as shown by the adjoining North Treskerby, North Downs, and other mines abutting upon it, and the rich character of the district generally, there is no doubt that the operations of the company will issue in a permanently successful mine. Some short time ago the Tregullow Consols, adjoining, sunk a shaft, and discovered a very rich lode of tin only 7 fms. from surface, which has very justly been set at a high value in the Mining Notabilia. It turns out, however, that both the shaft and the rich lode of tin are within the boundary of this sett, and have been taken possession of by the North Hallenbeagle Company, together with the ore raised therefrom, to the great enhancement of the value of this mine.—F. L.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—These mines are progressing favourably, and are likely to become very profitable ere long, being now in a better course of working than they have been before. The new water-wheel will be ready to be set to work in a few days, and this will enable the sinking under the deep adit at Eystumtean to be resumed, on a lode valued at 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. We would refer to the report of the agents, in the Journal of last week, to show the productiveness of the lode at different points.

SOUTH DARREN.—The works are now being actively pushed on, and there is already an improvement at one of the new points of operation.

From BRYNFORD HALL—Capt. Thos. Pierce reports that Hammersley's vein does nor appear so good as usual; Hammersley's pipe is not so strong as it has been. They have an improvement in Needham's sump. There is no alteration in the cross-cut north of Page's shaft. There is little change in the 100 west, on Milwr vein. The vein south of Matthews's shaft is in promising ground. They are driving north and south from Bostock's vein. All other pitches are the same as usual. They sold on Thursday 16 tons of ore, at 14*l.* 14s. per ton.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS is considerably improved. The 20 west under adit is worth 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the winze below this level, 20 cwts. per fm.; the stope and rise, 15 cwts. per fm.; the rise further east, 7 cwts. per fm.; and another stope, 10 cwts. of copper ore per fm. The 30 fm. levels have scarcely been driven any distance yet, but there are spots of lead and copper in the ends. There have just been sampled 18 tons of lead and 13 tons of copper ore, valued at about 420*l.*

CARRACK DEWS (near St. Ives Consols).—These mines, after having been worked for some years by a party consisting principally of Londoners, are now to be transferred to Cornish management. About 20,000*l.* have been spent on them; and they are replete with machinery for pumping, stamping, winding, and crushing in all respects, and will now be worked at a loss of only about 100*l.* per month, with a splendid chance of discovery. It is considered that the former workers left some of the best parts untouched. A large interest has recently been transferred from London to the locality of the mine.

At PENHALE MOOR MINE, in driving on the caunter lode, they have intersected a new tin lode of strong and masterly composition, worth full 25*l.* per fathom. Several other important points are expected shortly to come off with favourable results.

A party of working miners have just secured from the Duchy Office a grant for working a piece of ground situate to the west, and adjoining old Shepherd's Silver-Lead Mine. The new sett is henceforth so be known by the name of WEST SHEPHERD'S. It is divided into 1024 parts or shares, and a small call made for the purpose of laying open some of the lodes. Several lodes are known to exist in the sett, but the principal object is to intersect Shepherd's main lode, which in the former working yielded immense quantities of silver-lead ore, and was so productive as to make heavy deposits up to within a foot or two of the surface. It is, therefore, anticipated that when it is again intersected in West Shepherd's its productive character will be undiminished, and prove a fund of wealth to the present party, which consists principally of the sons of toil.

SOUTH TRESAVEAN is reported to have a lode in the bottom of shaft worth 150*l.* per fathom. This mine is adjoining the village of Pontsnooth, and no doubt was worked many years since profitably, by the immense excavations on the backs, and doubtless a large quantity of tin sold. They are breaking some splendid gossan on the copper lode; indeed, no mine promises better for good results if properly managed.

CUMBERLAND BLACK-LEAD MINE.—A considerable amount of business has been done in the shares of this company, consequent upon the discovery of a new "sop," or pipe of wad. A box of the mineral is at the office for inspection. Messrs. Mordan, Reeves and Son, and other pencil manufacturers, pronounce it to be of superior quality, and worth 45s. per lb., or 4500*l.* per ton. A few tons of this valuable mineral will satisfy the shareholders they have a profitable mine: and considering the small number of shares issued (2500 from the 4000 capital of the company), the profit will be large upon the paid-up shares of 5*l.* each, which are well worth buying. According to the opinion of the agent, this pipe is likely to prove equal in richness to those formerly worked, the smallest having yielded above 40,000*l.* worth of plumbago, or black-lead.

NORTH WHEAL SETON.—A meeting of influential gentlemen connected with the locality and from London was held at the Commercial Hotel, Camborne, on Feb. 8, for the purpose of constituting a company, on the Cost-book System, for working a sett near Treswithian, in the parish of Camborne, where shafts had been sunk and much trial work done, to justify the belief that it will prove a mine of importance. The cost-book was opened, the entire number of 5000 shares subscribed for, and on which a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The sett is in close proximity to West Wheal Seton, North Roskear, New Seton, South Tolgus, &c., the lodes of which traverse the property.

At the TRESELLYN AND SCADDICK bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance in hand at previous meeting, 62*l.* 9s. 9d., and to receive on share account 35*l.*, together 97*l.* 9s. 9d.; less cost-sheet for December (including stamps and fixtures, complete, with other stock), 70*l.* 2s. 11d.: leaving a credit balance of 7*l.* 13s. 2d. A new main wheel had been purchased, and would be fixed next month, the wheel-pit and all adjuncts being already prepared. A water channel is also being formed across the Scaddick Hill to the junction ground with the Tresellyn, where the wheel is to be erected to command the works in both setts, the water supply being abundant and continuous. Capt. Spargo reports that he confidently expects to complete the whole of these works before the close of March, when the machinery would be in full operation in both setts. The tin shaft in the Scaddick would, however, be first cleared of water by completing the driving of the adit (now 45 fms. from the mouth) to the ground directly under the shaft, thus ascertaining the value of the tin lode already laid open in the shaft above, and leaving 25 fms. or more of profitable backs for a length of 60 fms., the produce of which is calculated to yield ample funds for whatever additional capital may be required to extend the tin works, and to sink the Tresellyn new shaft to the copper junction (about 30 fms.) According to the reports of Mr. George Henwood, and other experienced miners and geologists who have surveyed the property, the copper at that junction will richly reward the spirited proprietors. The very favourable position of the property has naturally encouraged confidence; and though the company has in reserve 2000 working capital shares, the shareholders holding the largest interests have resolved to advance whatever capital may be required to place the tin-works in full activity, leaving the further proceedings for future arrangement. Capt. Spargo's last report will be found under the usual head.

MINE ACCIDENTS.—At Calvadnack a ladder stave slipped, and James Martin fell 3 fms., and contused his chest.——At Tolcarne, Walter Williams fell 10 fms., and fractured his skull.——At West Wheal Seton, in the 100, a large rock fell on John Sims's arm and caused dangerous wounds and contusions.——At West Tolgus, Charles Mutton was killed by a skip falling on him. It appeared that Capt. Gribble introduced a Californian drag for lowering the skip, which, failing to act, knocked Mutton down the shaft. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—As the Americans are now exerting themselves to destroy the great Republic which has existed for nearly a century, it will be generally pleasing to have some acquaintance with those who fought so nobly for American independence; and this acquaintance may readily be formed by a visit to Father Kemp's "Old Folks'" concert, at St. James's Hall, one of the most interesting we have for some time heard.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—WM. M. WILLIAMS, Handsworth: Treating coal and other bituminous minerals and peat, for the purpose of obtaining solid and liquid hydro-carbons therefrom.—J. LAW, Hollinwood: Shutting-off the steam, and operating upon the breaks of engines employed in lowering into and lifting from mines or pits.—B. LAUTH, Pittsburgh, U. S.: Piling iron for heating preparatory to re-rolling or hammering the same.—F. W. FARTZ, New York: Apparatus for exhausting and compressing air, and producing air blasts.—J. A. SHIPTON, Wolverhampton: Steam-engines.—E. B. LONGRIDGE, Manchester: Promoting the circulation of water, and supplying water to steam-boilers.—S. W. WARREN, Brooklyn, U.S.: High and low water indicator for steam and other boilers.—W. H. C. VOSS, Berlin: Motive power engine.—H. BESSEMER, Queen-street-place: Malleable iron and steel, and in the machinery or apparatus employed in such manufacture.—J. CAMERON, Hematite Iron-Works, Hindpool: Purifying water for the supply of steam-boilers and other uses.—J. ABRAHAM, Birmingham: Brass nails to be used in sheathing ships, and for other like purposes.—J. MURRAY, Whitehall-place: Railway carriages.

NEW WINDING TACKLE FOR COLLIERIES.—In another column we publish a very interesting communication from Mr. T. Lemielle, C.E., upon a new system of raising the produce from mines. By Mr. Lemielle's arrangement the total weight to be raised is that of the *coal*—the cages, ropes, and corves being accurately counterbalanced by the peculiar coiling of the ropes. As the ropes and corves frequently weigh more than the coal raised by them, the importance of the improvement will be readily understood. The invention is applicable to existing pits and head gear, and the inventor estimates that with his apparatus one-half of the engine-power usually found requisite will amply suffice.

SCREW PROPULSION.—Some interesting "Notes on Screw Propulsion, its Rise and Progress," have just been issued by Commander W. M. Walker, U.S.N. (through Messrs. Trübner), from which all that is likely to be desired on the subject may be readily acquired. It appears that, as early as 1804, John Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., attempted the application of the motive-power at the stern, and with a screw propeller and a defective boiler attained for short distances a speed of seven knots per hour. In May, 1836, Mr. F. P. Smith, a farmer of Hendon, Middlesex, took out his first patent, and in the July following, Capt. Ericsson also took a patent for a similar contrivance, having probably borrowed the idea from Smith. In the autumn of 1836 Mr. Smith built a boat of 6 tons burden of 10-horse power, and fitted with a wooden screw. This vessel was kept running upon the Thames for nearly a year, and her performance was so satisfactory that Mr. Smith determined to try her qualities at sea, and in the course of 1837 he visited in her several ports on the English coast, and proved that she worked well in strong winds and rough water. These trials attracted much attention, and at last awakened the interest of the Admiralty, and Mr. Smith's propeller was tried in the *Archimedes*, of 90-horse power, and 237 tons, built for the purpose. It was thought her performance would be satisfactory if she could make four or five knots an hour, but she made nearly ten! In May, 1839, she went from Gravesend to Portsmouth, a distance of 190 miles, and made the run in 20 hours. It was impossible any longer to resist the impressions made on the public by the demonstrations which had been given both by Smith and Ericsson, and although the engineers were still unwilling to admit the screw to a comparison with the paddle, it was spoken of more hopefully. One of the great objections by engineers to the use of the screw was their inability at the time of its introduction to construct properly a screw-engine, that is to say, a direct acting horisontal engine, working at a speed of from 60 to 100 revolutions per minute—all their experience having been in paddle-wheel engines, working from 10 to 15 revolutions per minute. In consequence of the success of the *Archimedes*, the Admiralty ordered the *Rattler* to be fitted with a screw, and it was no small satisfaction to find that her double cylinder-engines could be easily adapted to the new propeller. In course of the two succeeding years various experiments were made, and a screw of two blades, each equal to one-sixth part of a convolution, and of a uniform pitch, was, on the whole, found to be most efficient, and this is the screw now adopted in most of the ships of all classes in the British Navy. Griffith's propeller has likewise given great results; it is of very different construction, but admits of the pitch being altered to suit circumstances, and give the greatest power. After thoroughly demonstrating the efficiency of the screw, Mr. Walker proceeds to point out the various other points to be attended to in order to secure an efficient man-of-war, and eulogises throughout the readiness of the British Admiralty to test every novelty calculated to give satisfactory results; and, in conclusion, offers a suggestion of some importance—that by adopting a uniform plan much advantage would accrue, as when ships of the same class are cruising together, by a careful distribution of spare spars and machinery among them, it is hardily probable that damage would be sustained, or loss of spars, or break down occur, which might not be remedied by the resources of the squadron. Commander Walker's book contains an immense amount of concise practical data, and every item of information recorded fully proves that the various points bearing upon it have been well considered previously to expressing an opinion.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—The volume of Statistics periodically published by Mr. Mihill Slaughter, the secretary of the Railways Department, Stock Exchange, is so well known, and its value so fully appreciated, that it will suffice to state that a new edition, the fourteenth, in which the information is brought down to the present time, has just been issued. The details given comprise (with respect to every railway worked with British, or partially British, capital in Great Britain, the colonies, or in foreign countries) a list of the directors and other officials of the company, the principal office, a full account of the capital, including the consolidated stock or original shares, preference shares, debentures, loans, &c., and of the revenue, circumstances of interest connected with the company being appended where necessary. The book is a complete guide for railway adventurers, and no one should purchase a share without consulting it.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—Mr. James Hutton, professional accountant, has just issued, through Messrs. Letts, of the Royal Exchange, a pamphlet of suggestions as to the appointment by the Legislature of public accountants to audit the accounts of all joint-stock companies, which contains a vast amount of information of utility to the secretaries and other officers of public companies, and carefully-considered rules as to the mode in which accounts should be kept and audited. He considers that, with an efficient staff of clerks, a continuous audit might be made by officially-appointed auditors, and that the value of share property would be enhanced. In fact, taking the book as a whole, we may truly say that the details of the duties of the auditor are so carefully laid down, that if they were carried out secretaries and directors might be dispensed with, as the auditor would really be the only responsible officer, the clerks becoming in his hands the entire machinery necessary for conducting joint-stock enterprise.

LECTURES FOR WORKING MEN—GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—The lecture on Monday evening, by Mr. A. Geikie, F.G.S., was on strata now forming, and the application to formations in lakes, river mouths, and seas. After drawing attention to the evidence of accumulative deposits, the lecturer stated that the varied changes in the organic as well as the inorganic kingdom occur in ever-recurring circles, that are blended together in delightful harmony. Thus, the water of the ocean, by the process of evaporation, assumes the form of clouds, which in their turn impinge and condense on the mountain chains, descend the rocky channels, and return by streams to the ocean bed. He now referred to the degradation of the earth's surface by the agency of water, and traced its effects through the influence of springs, rivers, and seas. After treating on the variety of springs, such as those of Bath and Auvergne, he spoke of the Geysers of Iceland, which are highly charged with silica. He now referred to rivers, and drew attention to the invisible matter which they accumulated on their course, and instanced the Thames, every gallon of which on passing Teddington contains 17 grains of invisible impurity; at Brentford 19, Henley 22, Chelsea 23, Westminster 27, and Greenwich nearly 28. On the retrogressive degradation caused by rivers, he mentioned the Niagara, whose falls recede nearly 1 ft. per annum by the wearing away of the shale underlying the hard limestone. The deposits at river mouths, known as deltas, were now commented on, and after several very interesting allusions to the deposits in the river reaches and lakes, he concluded by referring to the action of the sea on the coast line, and the spreading of maritime debris.

NEGLECT OF THE MINES REGULATION AND INSPECTION ACT.—At the Magistrates' Court, Burnley, Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Inspector of Mines for the Manchester district, appeared to support a charge against Mr. Green, managing partner of the Cliviger Colliery, for on the 22d ult. neglecting to provide an adequate amount of ventilation in the Coppy Pit of that colliery, so as to render each place in a fit state for working therein, as required by the first general rule of the Mines Regulation and Inspection Act, which came into operation after Dec. 31. Mr. Dickinson said that he was sorry to have to proceed against Mr. Green, as there were managers who had the carrying out of these matters; but, owing to the arrangement of the special rules, these managers were not made jointly responsible with the owners and principal agents as they might be. In this case there had been considerable neglect, contrary to what was usual in this colliery, and Mr. Green was responsible for it. At the far end of the levels from the pits, one level had been allowed to get about 26 yards in advance of the other, which supplied it with air, and in this space there was no ventilation, no bratticing being provided to convey the air current forward, nor any air-pipe for that purpose. Indeed, the current, had it been brought forward, was not quite strong enough for the purpose; and in consequence of the neglect a collier had lost his life. He was first working at the far end of the level, and when the air there became foul, he was removed further back to four points within the length of 26 yards unventilated, each of which successively became foul; and whilst working in or about the last one, gas exploded in some way.—Mr. Green said he admitted there had not been the attention there should have been; that his manager had trusted too much to the reputed skill of the person who lost his life; that he himself personally was not aware there was any gas in the mine, and his instructions were not to allow any to be there. The company had arranged to allow the widow and three children left by the deceased 12s. 6d. a week.—Mr. Dickinson, on being asked by the magistrates, said he wished a penalty enforced in this, and in every case where a fatal accident happened through the breach of a rule. The penalty, by direction of the Secretary of State, might be given to the widow; otherwise it would form part of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.—The magistrates convicted the defendant in a penalty of 10*l.*, saying that they would have given the full penalty (20*l.*) had the company not provided for the widow and children. They hoped the penalty would be given to the widow.—Mr. Dickinson promised to bring the recommendation before the Secretary of State, and he had no doubt it would be complied with.

NEW JOINT-STOCK COAL COMPANY.—In last week's *Mining Journal* we published the prospectus of the Skegby Colliery Company, the object of which is to purchase and work the coal, lime, and brick-works, now owned and partially worked by Mr. John Dodsley, of Skegby Hall. The coals are proved to be of excellent quality, whether for house, manufacturing, or gas purposes, and the limestone yields hydraulic lime, which is preferred by many to cement, and which was extensively employed for railway purposes, under the direction of the late George Stephenson, between Clay Cross and Derby. The brick clay is likewise good, and bricks can be produced at 12s. per 1000, which sell readily at the kilns for 21s. The property has been carefully inspected and reported upon by Mr. Charles Morton, the Government Inspector of Coal Mines for the district; and his report is of the most flattering character; he estimates a surplus revenue of not less than 7500*l.* a-year; or that, after paying Mr. Dodsley his royalty, 5000*l.* or upwards per annum will remain for distribution amongst the mining speculators, exclusive of rent and profit derivable from lime and ironstone. A lease of the colliery and minerals will be granted by Mr. Dodsley for a term of 40 years, at the reserved minimum rent of 1000*l.* per annum. The company is constituted on the limited liability principle, with a capital of 60,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending February 10, was 10,393*l.* 10s. 1d.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, February 15, 1861.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
COPPER.		**BRASS.**	Per. lb.
Best selected....p. ton	105 10 0-(Nom.)	Sheets	9¼d.-10¼d.
Tough cake..... „	102 10 0- —	Wire	9¾d.-10d.
Tile ..... „	102 10 0- —	Tubes	11⅛d.-11¾d.
Burra Burra .... „	103 0 0- —	**FOREIGN STEEL.**	Per Ton.
Copiapo ..... „	95 10 0- 97 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	16 10 0- —
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0 1 1 -0 1 1¼	„ (hammered).	17 10 0-18 0 0
ditto tubes ..... „	0 1 1¼- —	Ditto, in faggots.....	18 10 0-19 0 0
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0 0 11½- —	English, Spring	18 0 0-23 0 0
Bottoms ..... „	0 1 0 -0 1 0⅛	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44 0 0- —
Old (Exchange) .... „	0 0 10 - —	„ Spindle	30 0 0- —
IRON.	Per Ton.	**QUICKSILVER**	7 0 0 p. bottle
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6 10 0- —	**SPELTER.**	Per Ton.
Ditto, to arrive	6 2 6- 6 5 0	Foreign	18 12 6- —
Nail rods	7 0 0- —	To arrive	19 0 0- —
„ Stafford. in London	7 12 6- 8 0 0	**ZINC.**	
Bars ditto	8 0 0- 9 10 0	In sheets	24 0 0- —
Hoops ditto	8 17 6- 9 15 0	**TIN.**	
Sheets, single	9 0 0-10 10 0	English, blocks 128	0 0- —
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 0 0- 4 0 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..129	0 0- —
Refined metal, ditto....	4 0 0- 5 0 0	Ditto, Refined 130	0 0- —
Bars, common, ditto....	5 7 6- 5 10 0	Banca 127	0 0-128 0 0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6 15 0- 7 0 0	Straits 123	0 0- —
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 5 0- —	**TIN-PLATES.***	
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11 10 0-12 0 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 9 0- 1 10 0
To arrive	— - —	IX Ditto 1st quality „	1 15 0- 1 16 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2 10 0- 2 12 0	IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 7 0- 1 8 0
Ditto, f. o. b. in Tees ..	2 17 0- —	IX Ditto 2d quality „	1 13 0- 1 14 0
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	2 8 6- 2 10 0	IC Coke ..... „	1 3 0- 1 4 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	3 10 0- 3 12 6	IX Ditto..... „	1 7 0- 1 10 0
Welsh Forge Pig	— - —	Canada plates ....p. ton	13 0 0-13 10 0
LEAD.		In London; 20s. less at the works.	
English Pig	21 5 0-22 10 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing...	p. lb. 9¼d.
Ditto sheet	22 0 0-22 5 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	— - 6 10 0
Ditto red lead	23 15 0-24 0 0		
Ditto white	30 0 0-31 0 0		
Ditto patent shot	24 10 0-24 15 0		
Spanish	20 5 0-20 10 0		

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The metal market is still in a very quiescent state; the unaccountable tightness in the money market exerts a most unfavourable influence on the operations of speculators, while the tardy consumption in foreign markets is in many metals fully provided for by the surplus stocks held over from last year's shipments. The mysterious rise in the Bank rate of discount which, without any palpable cause, was announced in the week, will, it is feared, still more impede business in our market, so that the prospects for the present are anything but cheering.

COPPER.—English remains without alteration in fixed rates. Buyers can still get their requirements supplied on easier terms than ruling quotations, but the tone of the market has slightly improved during the week. There is rather more enquiry for foreign, and prices have slightly advanced: 40 tons Kapunda sold at 100*l.*, since which sellers are holding off for higher prices. Burra Burra cannot be bought under about 103*l.*; there are buyers in the market at 101*l.*, but they cannot meet with sellers at their price. In yellow metal, both for sheet and sheathing, a fair demand exists; several sales have been made, mostly at something under price.

IRON.—Railway bars dull of sale; there are a few orders in the market only. Some enquiry for merchant bars, but makers are still in want of orders, particularly as rails are so slack, most makers turning their attention to rolling bars when they are short of railway orders. The reports from Bombay and Calcutta do not show sufficient improvement to cause shippers to operate for those ports, which will partly account for the considerable falling off in the demand, the average quantity of bars shipped monthly to Bombay alone being upwards of 1600 tons. Swedes is in good demand, and stocks for sale at late prices getting almost exhausted, the principal quantity being held for 12*l.*: as no arrivals can take place before March or April, and, in consequence of the severity of the winter, may be still later, it is probable that such a price may be realised. Present quotations 11*l.* 10s. to 12*l.* Scotch pigs, which have remained quiet during the week, and until the rise in the Bank rate hardly stirred from 49s., are quoted to-day, mixed numbers, 48s. 3d.

LEAD without change in price, and the present demand falls considerably below the average. In sheets scarcely any business has been done this year, the shipments this last month having very much fallen off. English pigs, 21*l.* 5s. to 21*l.* 10s. ordinary quality; Spanish, 20s. per ton lower.

SPELTER has improved in price, and is now for the most part in the hands of parties holding for higher rates; a fair amount of business. Prices firm, at 18*l.* 12s. 6d. in warehouse, and 19*l.* for spring shipments. As no arrivals are expected to take place before the latter end of March, all sales made now reduce the stock here, so that, doubtless, the next returns will show a considerable diminution.

TIN.—In English but a quiet demand, and sellers are to be found even now slightly under price, in spite of the recent heavy reductions. Foreign firm at quotations; and though the rise in the Bank rate will, doubtless, cause some relaxation in price eventually, as yet we have heard no business reported under last prices named. Banca, 127*l.*; Straits, 123*l.*

STEEL.—Very little business doing in foreign keg or faggot; the stocks of keg are in tolerably strong hands, and are held for 17*l.* 10s. and upwards; no buyers in the market above 17*l.*

TIN-PLATES, IC., 23s. to 23s. 6d.; large quantities remain unsold in makers' hands.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—From Mr. S. Griffiths' "Iron Trade Circular:" Current prices of pig iron (corrected to Thursday evening):—Staffordshire cold blast, 4*l.* 5s.; Old Windmill End Mine, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, melters, made with Lord Ward's thick coal warm air, 4*l.*; Old Windmill End Forge Mine pig-iron, made with Lord Ward's thick coal, 3*l.* 12s. 6d.; best native hydrate pigs, 3*l.* 10s. to 4*l.*; first-class All Mine grey forge pigs, 3*l.* 5s. to 3*l.* 10s.; good mine pigs with a modicum of flue cinder, 2*l.* 10s. to 2*l.* 15s.; mine pigs, deteriorated by cinder, 2*l.* 7s. 6d. to 2*l.* 12s. 6d.; Cleator Moor hematites, 3*l.* 7s. 6d. to 3*l.* 10s.; Barrow hematites, 3*l.* 7s. 6d. to 3*l.* 10s.; Workington hematites, 3*l.* 7s. 6d. to 3*l.* 8s. 9d.; Kirkless Hall hematites, 3*l.* 5s. to 3*l.* 7s. 6d.; grey forge cinder pig-iron, 2*l.* 5s. to 2*l.* 10s.; white forge cinder pigs, 2*l.* 2s. to 2*l.* 7s. 6d.; ordinary melters, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 2*l.* 12s. 6d. to 2*l.* 17s. 6d.; superior makes of mine melting iron, 3*l.* 2s. 6d. to 3*l.* 15s., according to make and quality. The above prices are all delivered on to the wharves at the South Staffordshire manufactories. Favourite Shropshire and Forest of Dean brands, 4*l.* 5s. delivered; northern hematites, from 3*l.* 5s. to 3*l.* 10s., according to brand or quality.

Notwithstanding that money is what is called "tight" in the money market and in commercial circles, and that the Bank very suddenly put up the rate of discount to 8 per cent. on Thursday, the fact that thirteen millions were tendered for the Indian loan of three millions, shows pretty clearly that there is no lack of money in the hands of those who are seeking for good investments. The rise in the rate has not affected MINING SHARES, and the business transacted since our last has been more extensive than for some time past, and there is increased attention shown towards good dividend mines. The weather has again interfered with surface operations at the mines, and, taken altogether, the last two months have been very discouraging, in drowning bottom levels, increasing monthly costs which must be paid, and decreasing returns that are much required. The calls during the week, mainly in consequence of these circumstances, have again been heavy, but it is hoped the worst has been got over. The chief business has been in Wheal Seton, South Frances, West Seton, West Caradon, Trelawny, Botallack, Ludcott, Wheal Buller, Wendron Consols, North Treskerby, North Minera, Alfred Consols, Bottle Hill, Stray Park, Wheal Crebor, East Budnick and Mount, &c. The fortnightly settlement took place on Thursday, and was not at all heavy, except in East Russell shares, which declined to 6¼. South Frances shares advanced to 200, 205, but have declined again, and leave off 187½ to 192½. It is understood the West Basset Company intend to appeal to the House of Lords against the decision of the five judges, and this may have caused a slight reaction. West Seton, 350 to 360, ex div.; the accounts for November and December show a profit on the two months of 3983*l.* 4s., and a dividend of 4000*l.*, or 10*l.* per share, was declared on Tuesday, leaving 772*l.* 12s. 4d. cash in hand, and ores sold in January, for the next meeting in April, 7806*l.* 9s. 7d.; the ends in the mine yield 13½ tons per fm.; the stopes, 50 tons per fm. The new lode is expected to be cut at the 110 in about two months, and at the 100 north in two to three months. Wheal Seton, 80 to 85 per 396th; at the meeting the accounts showed 613*l.* 5s. in hand; the shares (198) were then subdivided into 396. The report of the mine is favourable; Tilly's shaft is down to the 140, and a cross-cut being driven to intersect the north caunter lode. In the 130, east of Tilly's shaft, east of the junc-

tion on the north caunter; the lode is 5 ft. wide, with no north wall, producing 3½ tons of copper ore and 2 cwts. of tin per fm. Alfred Consols, 3⅞ to 4½, and more business done. Bedford Consols, 4s. to 6s.; Bedford United, 5⅛ to 5⅜; New Treleigh, 40s. to 42s. 6d.; at the meeting a call of 2s. per share was made. The lode in the 80 has been driven through about 10 fms., worth 3 to 6 tons of ore per fm. About 140 tons of good ore was sampled on Thursday, and the prospects of the mine are very encouraging. Gawton United, a call of 1s. per share was made at the meeting, and it is calculated the future returns would be 150*l.* bi-monthly, against a cost of 130*l.* per month. Botallack, 202½ to 207½. West Stray Park, 6½ to 7½; an improvement has taken place in the engine lode in the shaft, 90 fms. below adit; it is now 7 feet wide, with a leader worth 25*l.* per fm. The 30 east, on the south lode, is worth 40*l.* per fm. Wheal Margaret 53 to 55; there is a good lode in the 110 fm. level, 5 ft. wide, and the 120 is equally large and good; prospects of the mine generally favourable. Bryn Gwiog, 32 to 33; Cook's Kitchen, 18 to 19; Drake Walls, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; East Basset, 105 to 110; East Carn Brea, 7⅞ to 7⅞.

West Basset, 16 to 18; the winze sinking below the 75 has improved to 2 tons of ore per fm. Wheal Agar shares have advanced to 3, 3⅛; the lode has been cut in the 80 cross-cut, south of Windstow shaft, with fine stones of yellow ore, and a large business done. East Russell shares have further declined, and leave off 6 to 6½. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 22½ to 25; Great Wheal Alfred, 17s. to 19s. Wheal Grenville, 2¼ to 2⅜; at the meeting the accounts showed liabilities over assets, including new steam-whim, of over 2000*l.*, and a call of 8s. per share was made. The report shows several productive levels and stopes, and it is to be hoped good returns may soon reward the shareholders for the heavy outlay they have been incurring for new machinery, which has altogether been upwards of 5000*l.* during the past twelve months. Great delay has also taken place by the mine being flooded during the changing the pit-work for the new pumping-engine, &c. Wheal Crebor, 15s. to 17s.; at the meeting the accounts showed 90*l.* odd against the company, and liabilities, including every charge to the end of January, of 367*l.* 18s. 10d.; to meet which, and provide for future operations, a call of 2s. per share was made. The agent's report was of a very favourable character, and stated about 2½ fms. had been driven through the ore in the 48 east, worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathom, or from 18*l.* to 20*l.* per fm. By April the shaft will be down to the 60, and it is hoped the ore ground reached in May. Great Retallack, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; Great South Tolgus, 7⅞ to 8; Herodsfoot, 34 to 36. Hingston Down, 2¼ to 2⅜; a call of 1s. per share was made at the meeting. Holmbush, 2⅞ to 2⅞; Lady Bertha, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Marke Valley, 4⅜ to 5; Merllyn, 21s. to 23s. Michell, a mine near Merllyn, suspended a few years ago, has again come into notice, owing to a fine lode having been discovered at a shallow depth, and shares rose from "nothing" to 5s., and leave off 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. A meeting will soon be held to provide funds for active operations. Wheal Union shares have been more in request, and advanced to 2⅞ to 2⅞; in the 40 the lode is worth 10*l.* per fm. for copper. New Seton, 46 to 48; North Basset, 5 to 5⅛; North Downs, 3¼ to 3⅜. North Frances, 4 to 4⅛; at the meeting a call of 5s. per share was made, and the prospects of the mine reported as having improved. Wheal Norris, 24s. to 26s.; North Robert, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; North Roskear, 20 to 22; North Treskerby, 33 to 35; Pendeen, 5 to 5⅛; Providence Mines, 43 to 45. At Penhale a new lode is reported as having been intersected in the cross-cut going south in the 10, worth 25*l.* per fm. for tin. East Grenville, 11s. to 13s.; there is a good lode both in the shaft and 25 ends; the east end, 2 feet wide, is yielding fine stones of tin. The mine is about one of the most promising speculations in the Basset district, but shares are flat, owing to the call which will be necessary for the large engine about to be erected. Wheat Unity, 12s. to 14s.; the bottom levels have been under water most of the winter, and operations very much impeded, but the 75 is now in fork; the stopes in the back are looking well, and a good lode in the 65 west. Roscwarne and Herland, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Roseware United, 22 to 24; Sortridge Consols, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. South Caradon, 300 to 305; South Caradon Wheal Hooper, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; South Carn Brea, 3¼ to 3⅜; South Tolgus, 49 to 51; Bottle Hill, 26s. to 28s. East Budnick and Mount, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; the pitch in the back of the 17 has improved, and other parts of the mine just as last reported. Trevoole, 4½ to 5; there is a cross-course of ore reported in the 80, west of Harvey's shaft, on the south lode, 4 feet wide; and the 90 is looking better, and promising a course of ore. St. Ives Consols, 42 to 44; Stray Park, 37½ to 38½; Tamar Consols, 2¼ to 2⅜; Tincroft, 5⅜ to 7⅞; Trelyon Consols, 12 to 14; Vale of Towy, 8s. to 9s.

Dale shares have advanced to 12s., 13s.; the Pipe vein is reported as 8 feet wide, and will produce from 12 to 13 tons of lead per fathom, worth 12*l.* per ton. Wendron Consols, 20 to 21. West Caradon shares have kept very firm at 80 to 82½; Wheal Arthur, 3s. to 5s.; Wheal Basset, 105 to 110, ex div.; Wheal Buller, 140 to 145; Wheal Clifford, 190 to 195; Wheal Ludcott, 3⅜ to 4; Silver Rake, 19 to 20. North Minera shares have advanced to 39s., 41s. New Minera, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; the 35 east is reported worth 5 tons of lead per fathom, that in the 35 cross-cut 10 cwts. per fathom. Charles's shaft, sinking under the 25, is worth 5 tons per fathom, is down 12 yards below the 25, and commenced driving west to form a communication with the 35. West Bryn Gwiog, 31½ to 32½; commenced sinking the shaft under the 55 yard level, lode 4 to 5 feet big, with fine stones of lead. Levant, 130 to 140; at the meeting on the 12th inst. the accounts for the quarter ending December showed a trifling loss, and a balance in hand of 981*l.* 11s. 5d. At the previous meeting, in December, a dividend of 800*l.* was declared, leaving 1024*l.* 8s. in hand. The present state of the accounts is ascribed to the fall in tin.

Silver Vein, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; the agents write that at last the castings from the foundry had arrived, and they will be placed forthwith, so that operations on the ore may be commenced. Trelawny shares declined to 10½, 11, but soon became in demand, and leave off 11 to 12; at an adjourned meeting, held at Liskeard on Monday, Mr. F. Pryor (manager of West Caradon) was appointed manager, and it is hoped that the costs will be very much reduced, and the returns increased. In reference to the point we referred to last week at Trehane, now belonging to Trelawny, we find that the 142 from the south mine will enter the Trehane workings by the end of this month, and will open out a large extent of ore ground. Bryntail, 4½ to 4⅞. East Caradon shares have advanced to 14¼, 14⅜, and a large business done. A branch was cut a few days ago in the 60, and the lode is supposed not to be far off; in anticipation of cutting it good, of which there is little doubt, the mine has reached a market value of 84,000*l.* Wheal Crelake, 3¼ to 3⅜.

On the Stock Exchange, a fair amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 12⅛, 13, 13¼, 14, 14¼, 14⅜, 14; East Wheal Russell, 7¼, 7¼, 7⅜, 6⅞, 7, 6½, 6⅜, 6½; West Caradon, 81, 81½, 81; West Seton, 357½; Alfred Consols, 4, 4½; Sortridge Consols, ⅜; South Devon Iron, ⅜; Stray Park, 37, 38; Lady Bertha, 1, 1½; North Wheal Basset, 5⅜, 5½; Wheal Trelawny, 11. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Kapunda, 2½; Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 1⅛, 1⅛, 1⅛, 1⅛, 1⅛; Bon Accord, ⅛; Port Phillip, ⅛; Worthing, ⅛. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 31⅜, 31½, 31, 31½, 31, 31⅜, 31¼, 31¾, 31¼, 31½, 31¼, 31½, 31¼; Linares, 9⅜, 9¼; United Mexican, 3⅜, 3½, 3¼, 3⅜, 3½.

Colonial Mine Shares were in demand the latter part of the past week, "outside," in consequence of the receipt of the mail, the advices by which are very encouraging. The reports of explorations into the interior of Australia encourage the belief that ere long, by a more extensive opening out of the vast tracts at present only known to the explorer, mineral ground will be discovered warranting a more extended development on the part of capitalists here. Great Northern, 1⅛, 1⅛. Worthing, ⅛, 1; by the advises, it appears that during the month's working to that date the men had raised 100 tons of ore from the stopes in the 23, while the stopes still continued to look well. The engine and machinery altogether work well, so that increased returns will, in all probability, follow, and that too of a better quality. Kapunda, 2, 2½; the yield to date was equal to previous produce. North Rhine are progressing satisfactorily, the lode in the 20 having materially improved. English and Australian, 3⅜, 3½, and in demand; the meeting is called for the 21st inst. Dun Mountain quiet, at ⅛, ¼; by this time the colonial manager will be in receipt of the instructions to commence the railway, so that energetic steps may now be carried on at the works. Wheal Ellen are looking well; a considerable find of gold being advised, these shares will, it is believed, command before long more attention on the market. In Foreign Mine Shares, St. John del Rey have attracted principal attention, and advanced to 31½, 31¾; United Mexican, 3⅜, 3½. Clarendon Consolidated are looking better; by the reports just to hand it appears that they have cut the lode below the 82, of a very good character; and, as they are pushing on with the dressing-floors, the agent promises, if the discovery holds good, in which he has every faith, that he will sample such quantities as will repay the shareholders for their patience. By the first ship in March he will send a good sample of the ore. Linares, 9⅜, 9⅜; Cobre, 40, 42. Labuan Coal shares are quoted 2¼, 2⅜ prem.

At the COAL MARKET, on Monday, 130 ships arrived. The dreadful gale on the east coast on Friday and Saturday, by which fully 80 vessels have been lost and damaged, created a great sensation amongst the trade, and household coals advanced from 6d. to 1s. per ton. In Hartley's and manufacturers' little alteration. Best house coals, 21s. to 22s.; seconds, 18s. to 19s.; Hartley's, 16s. to 16s. 9d.; manufacturers', 15s. to 16s. per ton.—On Wednesday, 9 arrivals. There was a slight advance in the price of house coals, but no change in Hartley's and manufacturers'. Best house coals, 21s. 6d. to 22s. 3d.; seconds, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; Hartley's, 16s. to 16s. 9d.; manufacturers', 15s. to 16s. 6d. per ton.—On Friday, 3 arrivals. The mild weather caused rather a dull market for all descriptions of coal, at last day's prices. Braddyll's Hetton Wallsend, 21s.; Eden Main, 20s.; Gosforth Wallsend, 19s. 3d.; Hartley's, 16s. to 16s. 9d.; Tanfield, 15s. 6d. per ton: 11 cargoes unsold—20 ships at sea.

BRITISH COAL EXPORTS.—In their Monthly Circular, Messrs. Laird, of Liverpool, state that during December the amount of coal exported from the Northern ports was 172,263 tons; Yorkshire, 30,138 tons; Liverpool, 19,444 tons; Severn, 152,020 tons; Scotch, 30,629 tons: total, 404,494 tons, against 389,525 tons in the corresponding month of 1859. The total exports during 1860 were 6,792,848 tons; in 1859, 6,514,235 tons, showing an increase in 1860 of 278,613 tons of coal.

At West Wheal Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 789*l.* 8s. 4d.; copper ore sold, 7797*l.* 8s.; material sold, 96*l.* 8s. 3d.=8683*l.* 4s. 7d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 3910*l.* 12s. 3d.: leaving credit balance, 4772*l.* 12s. 4d. The profit on the two months' working was 3983*l.* 4s. A dividend of 4000*l.* (10*l.* per share) was declared, and 772*l.* 12s. 4d. carried to credit of next account. The amount of copper ores sold, to come to credit of next account, is 7806*l.* 9s. 7d.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Feb. 11, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 538*l.* 7s.; copper ores sold, 254*l.* 2s. 7d.; tin ore, 10,940*l.* 8s. 1d.; sundries, 11*l.* 18s. 7d. = 11,744*l.* 16s. 3d.—Labour cost, 4391*l.* 15s. 3d.; tribute, 811*l.* 12s. 9d.; merchants' bills, &c., 2325*l.* 6s. 3d.; dues, 466*l.* 12s. 1d.; rates, 80*l.*: leaving a balance of 3669*l.* 9s. 11d. A dividend of 3222*l.* (9*l.* per share) was declared, and 447*l.* 9s. 11d. carried to next account. The profit on the two months' working was 3131*l.* 2s. 11d [The report is among the Mining Correspondence.]

At New Treleigh Consols Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Carr in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 43*l.* 9s. 11d.; calls received, 40*l.* 18s.; copper ore sold, 760*l.* 15s. 8d.; calls received, November, 286*l.* 19s.; materials, 2*l.* 16s. =1134*l.* 18s. 7d.—Mine cost, Oct. to Dec., 669*l.* 0s. 8d.; merchants' bills, law charges, discount upon calls, repaid loan, &c., 431*l.* 9s. 1d.; leaving credit balance, 34*l.* 8s. 10d. The liabilities exceeded the assets by 24*l.* The report of the manager (Mr. F. Pryor) stated that they had driven through a good course of ore for a great distance in the 70. The ground driven through in the 80 had varied from 3 to 6 tons per fathom, but had not been quite so productive for the last few days. It was, however, again opening, and would, in his opinion, soon resume its former value. They would sample that day about 140 tons of copper ore, worth fully 6*l.* per ton. A call of 2s. per share was made, and the committee were re-elected, with thanks for past services.

At the North Laxey Mine (adjourned) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. Williamson in the chair), the accounts showed available assets amounting to 906*l.* Details appear in another column.

At the Cuddra Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Coxhead in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 2490*l.* A call of 10s. per share was made. Details appear in another column.

At the Great Caradon Mine meeting, yesterday, the account showed a balance against the mine of 54*l.* 3s. Captain Harper in his report stated that he was pushing on the cross-cuts at the 40 with a full force of men; and, from the nature of the ground in the south cross-cut, he was of opinion they were approaching the lode. From the highly mineralised state of the ground, he considered the lode would be cut profitably productive. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At the Trevenen and Tremenheere Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Ware in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1091*l.* A call of 4s. per share was made. Details appear in another column.

At Buller and Bertha Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 397*l.* 0s. 5d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made.

At Wheal Trelawny adjourned general meeting, held at Webb's Hotel, Liskeard, on Monday (Mr. John Philp in the chair), the appointment of Mr. Fras. Pryor as manager was brought before the meeting, and, having been discussed, it was unanimously resolved,—That Mr. Francis Pryor be appointed manager of Wheal Trelawny, at a salary of eight guineas per month, and that the appointment take place from the commencement of January last.

At the Wheal Cupid meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Boyle in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 191*l.* 17s. 10d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At Garlidna United Mines meeting, on Feb. 5, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1811*l.* 4s. 5d.; mine cost for three months ending Nov., 664*l.* 16s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 774*l.* 6s.=3250*l.* 6s.—Calls, 1813*l.* 6s. 8d.; T. Richards, 8*l.* 16s. 9d.: leaving debit balance, 1428*l.* 3s. 3d. A call of 1*l.* 8s. per share was made. The arrangement made with Mr. Bolitho, the lord of the surface, was confirmed, and Messrs. W. Harvey, M. G. Pearce, and the purser, were authorised and empowered to enter into and execute a lease and grant between Mr. Bolitho and themselves. The report of Capts. James Rowe and Paul Prisk was read, which stated that, taking a general view of the mine, they were very well pleased with what they had seen, and were of opinion that their extensive limits contained a valuable piece of mining property, and they hoped the most sanguine expectations of the adventurers would be ultimately realised.

At the Gawton Copper Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Rowlands in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 19*l.* 17s. 5d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At Wheal Polmear meeting, on Feb. 6 (Mr. E. Carlyon in the chair), the accounts showed—Ores sold, Aug. to Nov., including carriage, 2210*l.* 18s. 3d.—Balance last audit, 257*l.* 17s. 1d.; mine cost, Sept. to Dec., 1840*l.* 1s. 2d.; dues, less income tax, 112*l.* 9s. 2d.: leaving credit balance, 10s. 10d. Capt. W. Rowe was appointed the underground agent, at a salary of 7*l.* 7s. per month. The report of Capt. J. Dalley stated that they had about 80 tons of copper ores and 400 tons of mundic broken, and he had no fear but that they would be able to keep up their returns until they opened out Gewan's lode in the 15 fm. level. They had purchased the water-wheel and crusher of the Duke of Cornwall proprietors for the sum of 150*l.*, and were now in course of erecting it.

At the Hingston Down Consols meeting, on Thursday (Rev. C. J. F. Clinton in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 305*l.* 2s. 1d.; ores sold, 1402*l.* 9s. 11d.; carriage, 23*l.* 5s. 2d.; calls received, 69*l.* = 1799*l.* 17s. 2d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1686*l.* 2s. 4d.: leaving credit balance, 113*l.* 14s. 10d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. Thos. Richards reported upon the various points of operation. The next sampling will be about 300 tons of ore, and the cost for the ensuing two months 150*l.*

At Kelly Bray Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Field in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 28*l.* 11s. 7d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Details appear in another column.

At Wheal Grenville meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Phillips in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 157*l.* 1s. 3d.; and a balance of liabilities of 2310*l.* 19s. 11d. A call of 8s. per share was made. Capts. Odgers and Bennetts reported upon the various points of operation. They have reason to expect ultimate success.

At Wheal Crebor meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Y. Watson in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 90*l.* 0s. 10d.; and a balance of assets over liabilities of 367*l.* 18s. 10d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. J. Gifford reported that if the lode continue as good in the 48 east as at present they can sample 40 tons at the March sampling. He congratulates the shareholders in being enabled to report so favourably, and from present appearances he hopes to be able to report still more so in his next report.

At Treworlis Mine meeting, on Feb. 8, the accounts showed a debit balance of 648*l.* 14s. 3d., which was divided rateably among the shareholders; and the purser was instructed to take such proceedings against all defaulters for the recovery of their calls as he may deem necessary. Captains J. Burgan and B. Dunstan reported on the mine. The machinery, stamps, &c., together with the new whim and skips at the flat-rod shaft, are working well, and, on the whole, the mine never looked so prosperous.

At the Connorree Mining Company meeting, on February 6 (Dr. J. F. Waller in the chair), the accounts for the six months ending November showed a profit of 948*l.* 16s. 6d., which, added to 117*l.* 8s. 3d. (the credit balance from previous account), gives an available balance of 1066*l.* 4s. 9d. The directors recommended a dividend (6d. per share=1250*l.*), at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; but an amendment was moved and carried, "That no dividend be declared, and that the amount thereof be carried over to the general account." The directors congratulated the shareholders upon the discoveries in Sroughmore. Upon the recommendation, after mature consideration, of Mr. Browne and Capt. Roberts, the directors ordered the necessary work to be done, and a recent inspection has proved that satisfactory progress has been made, and that the prospects are good. The directors propose to remove the difficulty of procuring a sufficient and permanent supply of miners and labourers by building houses, which, by letting at a moderate rent, will yield good interest. Pressure of parliamentary business having prevented the passing of the Companies Bill, 1860, the secretary and offices in London are retained, but they trust that the bill, with the clause inserted at the instance of the Chairman, will be passed in the ensuing session. Mr. Markham Browne, after referring to the various points of operation, stated that in the six months ending November the ore raised had been—pyrites, 1080 tons; sulphur smalls, 2640 tons; copper ditto, 372 tons; and precipitate, 10 tons. He concludes by declaring that "the progress of the mines has equalled, if not exceeded, our expectations, and the new discoveries in Sroughmore are of such a character as to justify us in the expectation that their development will lead to results highly beneficial to the shareholders."

At the English and Australian Copper Company meeting, on Thursday, the accounts will show that the profit realised during the past year, after deducting all charges, was 26,428*l.* 17s. 8d., to which must be added 2600*l.* 16s. 1d. balance of profit from last year—together 29,029*l.* 13s. 9d. Out of this sum the August dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was paid, and 10 per cent. thereon was added to the reserve fund, leaving 19,404*l.* 13s. 9d., from which the directors recommend a dividend of 5s. per share, free of income tax, and the appropriation of 10 per cent. to the reserve fund. The reserve fund now amounts to 6728*l.* 4s. 11d., and the present appropriation will raise it to about 8500*l.* The gross quantity of ore delivered by the South Australian Mining Association during the year ending June 30 was 15,755 tons 1 cwt. The quantity of ore shipped to England during the same period was 6799 tons 16 cwts. The ore smelted at the works was 6891 tons 5 cwts., yielding 1975 tons 19 cwts. 21 lbs. The quantity of copper shipped from South Australia was 160 tons 2 qrs. 8 lbs. The works have proceeded steadily throughout the year, with the exception of the six weeks' strike in August and September, 1859. The average number of furnaces at work throughout the year was 5⅚, the falling off being occasioned by the strike, and by stock taking being held nearly a month earlier last time than usual. The Burra Burra Mine continues in a very satisfactory state; the average percentage is now nearly 23. It is expected that the mine will produce during the current year an average of fully 1100 tons of ore per month. The average price of copper during the past year has been 109*l.* 13s. The average price at which copper and copper in ore have been sold during the year ending June, 1860, and included in the accounts now laid before the shareholders, has been 106*l.* 7s. 3d., being 3*l.* 5s. 9d. below the average price of copper during the year. This is accounted for by the following facts:—First, that the larger proportion of the ore was received and sold in this county during the period when the lowest prices for copper prevailed; and, secondly, the price of copper in India has been much reduced, and, consequently, the sales effected there during the current year have reduced the average instead of augmenting it, as it did during the previous year. The railway was opened to Kapunda in the month of March last, and effected a considerable improvement in the company's means of transport. The full benefit will not, however, be felt until the current year, when it will produce a very considerable benefit, which will be felt not only in the increased quantity of coals which can be conveyed to the works, but also in the general reduction in the cost of carriage. The lease of the company's property at Kooringa has been executed and registered in Adelaide; it is for 99 years, at a peppercorn rent.

LEEDS, Feb. 14.—The Mining Market has been less animated, and share transactions have not been numerous or important. The further increase in the rate of Bank discount to 8 per cent., and a general despondency, are the causes of the depression which prevails. Craven Moor, 4s. to 5s.; Hebden Moor, 1¾ to 1⅞; Merryfield, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Wensleydale, 7s. to 8s. 6d.; Nidderdale, par; Yorkshire, 15s. to 17s.; Brea Consols, 12s. to 15s.

FEARNOUGHT.—This mine, which is situated on Coniston Out Moor, near Kettlewell, Yorkshire, and worked by a private company, is now making favourable progress, and continues to improve, and to produce lead ore in such quantity as to assist very materially in paying the expenses of the mine, and gives promise not only of doing this altogether, but of paying dividends also, if the present favourable indications are borne out. The driving of the deep level, which was commenced some time since to develope and drain the mine more effectively, is continued, and gives indications of leading to valuable discoveries of ore, having the additional advantage of backs of a considerable thickness, which it is calculated will produce abundance of lead at a cheap rate. In addition to draining the mine to a considerable depth without the aid of machinery, this level affords great facilities for bringing out the ore and vein stuff at a great saving in cost. These are advantages not to be overlooked in efficiently and effectually carrying out mining operations to produce profitable returns.

PENHALE MOOR.—We are glad to learn from a telegram which has been received by Mr. W. Briggs, of Leeds, secretary to this company, that they have cut a new tin lode in the cross-cut going south in the 10, from 3 to 4 feet wide, yielding good work for tin, producing 1 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs. per ton of the lode, and worth as now seen 25*l.* per fm. The lode is strong and masterly, composed of a good tin capel and mundic, being altogether different in composition to the other lodes. The bearing is also different; this lode is running north-east and south-west, and the other east and west, consequently they will form a junction driving east. This is thought to be the champion lode which the old men worked on near the village in Mr. Haddy's land. It is shown on a sketch of the ground that they have over 40 fathoms to drive from the cross-cut to the eastern end on the course of the lode, and if found productive will yield large quantities of tin.

NIDDERDALE.—A general meeting of shareholders was held at the Griffin Inn, Leeds, on the 4th inst., when a re-election of directors for the ensuing year took place, and a resolution was passed to increase the capital of the company 4000*l.*, by the creation of 4000 new or additional shares, making the total nominal capital 10,000*l.* The directors' report, which was read to the meeting, encouraged the company to prosecute the works of the mine vigorously, recommending a further outlay of capital as being necessary to the more perfect development of the mine. When this object is attained they anticipate that the most sanguine expectations of the shareholdors will be realised.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

PERRAN IRON MINE.—This mine has been carefully inspected and reported upon by Capts. W. H. Reynolds, John Morcom, and John Prater, who concur in declaring the prospects to be good. Capt. Reynolds says that the composition and general character of the lode to the east is very similar to that of the same lode in Great Retallack at the same depth, and he sees no reason why they might not expect similar results. Before erecting an engine more of the lode should be seen, and he recommends continuing the adit level, which is gaining backs fast. Capt. Morcom remarks that the sett, which is upwards of a mile in length and 300 fms. in width, is one great field for speculation; in the western part a very fine elvan course will intersect the lode, and in the eastern part Wheal Golding and other lodes will also form an intersection; these lodes have yielded large quantities of rich lead in Wheal Golding; and, looking at the gossan which crops out at surface, he has the highest opinion that at a deeper level lead and blende will be found in large quantities, as at the adjoining mine, on the same lode (Great Retallack). Capt. John Prater reports (Feb. 13) that the end still looks well; they have lead, jack, and mundic there; the jack is 2 ft. wide, the mundic a good vein, and on Monday night the men came upon a good bunch of lead.

BLACK-LEAD.—From reliable accounts which we have received, it seems almost certain that the famous Borrowdale Mine is about to resume the position in which for so many years it contributed such liberal returns to its fortunate owners. The work having laid dormant for some years, in consequence of the death of the principal proprietor, considerable expenses have been incurred by the company now holding the lease in clearing the levels, repairing the buildings, &c.; and although several quantities of black-lead have been brought into the market from time to time, yet the great result looked forward to seems only now about to be realised. This prospect is of more than mere pecuniary interest to the shareholders, although, of course, in that point of view, not to be overlooked. But we must remember that this is the only source from which we can obtain pure graphite, or black-lead, as superior to the ordinary qualities supplied from abroad, as the difference in price indicates unmistakably—the former realising from 30s. to 40s. per lb., the latter no more than 1s. per lb., in the market. The wad, as the black-lead is called technically, is found in sops or pipes, the smallest of which hitherto discovered having yielded about 40,000*l.* worth of black-lead, and the largest, or grand pipe, being said to have yielded nearly two millions sterling. At all events, it is a fact patent to the world that enormous sums have been realised out of this extraordinary mine, proving that a sop of Borrowdale black-lead is anything but a *sop* according to the ordinary acceptation of that familiar word. The actual state of the workings indicates something, it is to be hoped, as good still in store. So far back as Jan., 1859, the resident agent, Capt. Dixon, "most confidently" recommended a trial of a vein, near what was known as Gill's stage, which he thought "most promising;" and now the soundness of his judgement is confirmed, by the discovery of a large body of fine wad, which may yield "a cargo." The latest reports state that it improves in quantity and quality as the works proceed, and is, indeed, "all that could be wished for." The contents of a box of this wad forwarded to town have been valued, by experienced dealers in the article, at 45s. per lb.=4500*l.* per ton. From all appearances, therefore, there may be a return of those bright days for Borrowdale, when, according to Dr. Ure, "the nett produce of six weeks' working has amounted to 50,000*l.*" And if the confident opinion of Capt. Dixon, and others who know the mine, be well founded—that all the sops, or pipes, hitherto wrought will be found to unite or converge in the lowest level, the value may be regarded as so much bullion, to be drawn upon from time to time, as the owners may choose.

THE ZINC TRADE.—The *Ancre*, a commercial journal published at St. Dizier, contains the following paragraph:—"English manufacturers have hitherto been compelled to purchase all the raw zinc required by them from the proprietors of mines in Belgium and Germany. Since the mines in the Asturias have been worked, intelligent Englishmen have quickly comprehended the advantage to be derived from them. A great copper manufacturer at Swansea was the first to import raw zinc from Spain. The success which attended his speculation has hastened the development of the zinc trade in England, which is only a few months old. The proof of its importance may be deducted from the fact that during the month of December last there were 13,500 quintals of zinc exported from Santander to Swansea, while there were only 6700 quintals exported from the same port for Antwerp, and 1800 quintals for Bordeaux. The export of zinc from Spain for England has already doubled that exported for the Belgian manufactories. These facts merit special attention. The Belgian and Silesian establishments have no longer the monopoly of the zinc manufacture, and it may be a long time before the present reduced prices are raised, inasmuch as as the competition of the English manufacturers willbecome every day more formidable."

IRON IN KENT.—Now that the iron of the southern counties is exciting some interest, it may not be generally known that there is an abundance of iron ore in Lamberhurst. It was in this parish that the most celebrated furnaces in the kingdom were situated—the Gloucester furnace, named from being visited by the Duchess of Gloucester; it was at this furnace that a large portion of the ordnance used in our navy were cast; here the iron balustrades that now surround St. Paul's were cast. The railings and gates for St. Paul's weighed upwards of 200 tons, and cost 11,202*l.* 0s. 6d.—*Weald of Kent Chronicle.*

A letter from Charleroi states that the iron trade in that town is in a state of transition. The ironmasters are waiting to see the result of the projected Treaty of Commerce between France and Belgium. Until the Treaty is concluded, the masters will not executs any orders, except at short date. They appear the less disposed to depart from that system, as they expect a rise in the price of iron after conclusion of the Treaty.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 8th February.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Keswick	24	£13 5 6	W. J. Cookson & Co.

Sold on the 14th February.

Maesyrerwddu	35	£14 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Coetia Llys	33	14 5 6	Adam Eyton.
Deep Level	20	12 3 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Holywell Level	12	15 6 6	ditto
Brynford Hall	16	14 4 0	ditto
Herward United	23	12 10 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Speedwell	13	13 13 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Rhosesmor	70	14 1 0	Adam Eyton.
Dyfngwiog	45	13 13 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Orsedd	26	14 2 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Merllyn	6	14 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Parys Mine	32	13 18 6	A. Courage.
Aberdovey	43	13 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Llanerchyraur	25	14 1 6	A Courage.
Dyfngwm	15½	13 11 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dolgoch	8½	11 2 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Plasnewydd	3	13 17 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Talacre	3	13 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Isle of Man Mining Company	100	24 9 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

NO SALE on Thursday last, February 14.

Copper ores for sales on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 1559—Phœnix Mines 380—West Caradon 348—Wheal Crelake 310—Marke Valley 302—Bedford United 202—East Caradon 158—Wheal Edward 150—North Robert 124—Wheal Friendship 122—Wheal Emma 109—Kelly Bray 100—Devon and Cornwall 96—Trehill 96—Sortridge Consols 52—Huckworthy Bridge 9.—Total, 4117 tons.

Copper ores for sales on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—Great Wheal Busy 505—United Mines 457—South Caradon 445—Fowey Consols 348—West Damsel 320—South Crinnis 160—New Treleigh 140—Craddock Moor 130—North Grambler 119—Gonamena 78—Grambler and St. Aubyn 64—Great Crinnis 55—Creegbrawse 16—East Wheal Toigus 16—North Busy 15—Falmouth and Sperris 15.—Total, 2883 tons.

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, Feb. 19.—Ookip 52, 51, 50, 40, 4—Wheal Maria 57, 56, 49, 28—Springbok 45—Cuba 100, 95, 90, 55, 21, 10—Berehaven 86, 78—Cobre 68, 21—Ballycummisk 37, 26, 15—English and Canadian 38, 5, 4.—Total, 1181 tons.

Now ready, price 6d.,

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES,
TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE
ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINES,
which will come into operation on January 1, 1861.

Also, price 2s.,

GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND SMELTING TERMS.
Second edition, revised and much enlarged.

London: *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.; and of all booksellers and newsmen.

Now ready, price 1s.,

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1860,
BEING THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

The SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of December 31, 1859, and January 7, 1860.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR,
published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—
Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER AND THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1860, with Particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Five Years, &c., is NOW READY.

Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.

Also, COPIES of "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

SPARGO'S PRICE CURRENT, published every Wednesday, contains the highest and lowest quotation of every transaction officially recorded on the Stock Exchange, and the close market price of mining stock. Price, single copy, 6d.; annually, 16s., post free, payable in advance.

THOMAS SPARGO, sharebroker, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., continues to EFFECT PURCHASES and SALES in EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK and SHARES. Commission, 2½ per cent.

In cloth, price 6d.,

SLATE QUARRIES IN WALES CONSIDERED
AS AN INVESTMENT: WITH A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE SLATE TRADE,
By THOMAS COOPER SMITH.

The wealth which has from time to time been extracted from the Mountains of Wales has elevated many men from the lowest ranks of life to affluence and independence, created squires and baronets, and added grandeur to the equipages of noblemen.—PARRY.

We are glad to find our old friend coming so prominently forward as an advocate for investment in slate quarries, and we can have no hesitation in recommending his small pamphlet as well worthy of attention. The author, who has been long engaged in slate quarries, has in a few pages brought before the public the position of the slate trade, as one that recommends itself in the most tempting form to capitalists for investment. The leading features of this small pamphlet go to show that the demand for slate exceeds at the present time any former period; that the supply is utterly inefficient for the wants of the trade; that the prices are high beyond all precedent; that the profits realised by most of the large quarry proprietors are upwards of 50 per cent.; and that extensive opportunities exist for opening other large quarries, and increasing the supply; but the work should be read to be appreciated. We can in a great measure confirm the statements made by Mr. Smith, from numerous correspondents who have from time to time induced us to draw attention to the wants of the trade, and the rare opportunity that exists for public companies to embark in this profitable branch of our commerce.—*Mining Journal.*

London: Printed and published by Ward, Brothers, 56, Bartholomew-close, E.C.; and to be had at the author's, 5, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.

Price Sixpence,

SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE APPOINTMENT BY
THE LEGISLATURE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, TO AUDIT
THE ACCOUNTS OF ALL JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.
By JAMES HUTTON, Public Accountant, London.

What man in his senses, knowing what every man of business in this country must know, would stake £1 upon the accuracy of any railway report from any board, without the security of an independent audit.—*Times.*

These Suggestions deserve perusal, as conveying practical experience on this important subject.—*Standard.*

London: Letts, Son, and Co., 8, Royal Exchange, E.C.

NEW PATENT ACT.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., now ADVISES and ASSISTS INVENTORS.

The CIRCULAR of INFORMATION gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 156, Strand.

Notices to Correspondents.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS AFTER FORFEITURE OF THEIR SHARES.—Being a shareholder in four progressive mines, the letter of a correspondent in last week's Journal has naturally alarmed me. I either do not understand the writer, or he has not clearly expressed himself. If I were to sell out to-day, my shares being transferred from my name to that of the purchasers, does he mean to say that I am not free from any future liability? I maintain that I am. All my calls are paid up, or liabilities incurred by the company prior to my sale. A buyer or seller is not supposed to know the exact position of accounts each time he buys or sells. I take for granted that he who sold to me was cleared of any liability from that moment, and that I, the moment I bought, had to bear my share of the responsibility, such responsibility ceasing the moment I sell, and again taken up by the person who buys from me, an ordinary transfer, made out by the purser or other clerk of the company, being quite sufficient to make such transfer legal.—S. J. R.: *Manchester.*

TACK-NOTE.—Could any of your correspondents favour me with an approved form of Tack-Note?—A SUBSCRIBER: *North Wales, Feb.* 2.—[An approved form of Tack-Note is published at our office, and one will be forwarded on receipt of 5s.]

SOUTH WHEAL MARGARET.—In answer to the enquiries made by "P." relative to this mine and its promoters, also what is purposed doing with the 10s. per share on 1000 shares, I beg to inform him the mine is divided into 1024 shares, 1*l.* each the first call. As to what is purposed doing with the money, I should say the reports in the prospectus would suffice to answer the query. I may also inform him the promoters wish no premium—nothing more than to be fairly paid for time and expenses incurred. If "P." was to attend the meeting, or send his agent, he could easily ascertain who he would be likely to mix up with; he will then find there are no better mining men to be found than, so far, constitute the company. The meeting, I am informed, will take place in the course of a week or two.—W. RICHARDS: *Ashburton, Feb.* 12.—[The reports, being part of the prospectus, can only appear as an advertisement.]

ROCK SALT MINES, AND HIGHWAY RATES.—The letter from Northwich reached us too late for our present Journal; it shall appear in next week's Journal.

LADY BERTHA.—The remarks of correspondents in the two last Journals appear to be too true, resulting in a further depreciation of price. What has become of the reserves of ore, reported a short time since to be worth from 10,000*l.* to 11,000*l.*, and the brilliant prospects of dividends to the shareholders? It is high time the shareholders were alive to their own interest, and follow the advice of your correspondent before it is too late. A call of at least 5s. must be made, and may be continued unless the heavy expenses are kept down.—ONE INTERESTED.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—I am obliged to "W. W." for the information, which I should be glad to avail myself of, supposing it would answer any of my queries. An application to the office will not prove or disprove the rumours as to Amery and Addams, and I am now afraid that the matter will be passed over, as three of those sued by the merchants on claims on Wheal Addams have settled, to avoid Chancery proceedings, and as these amounts will, in all probability, cover the outstanding claims, we shall hear nothing further about it.—AN OLD SHAREHOLDER.

QUEEN OF TAMAR.—I consider the letter of Mr. Hill requires no reply from me, as I understand he is not a shareholder, or otherwise interested.—CHAS. WILLIAMS.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—I am informed that the lode still continues to yield a good quantity of low-produce ore, which is being sold after undergoing the simple process of "bucking," and, therefore, at a much lower figure than it would produce if the company's stamps were up. This item the "paid" directors seem to forget; and I think the shareholders should jog their memories on the point, especially as more capital must be raised before the shaft is sunk to properly lay open the mine.—L. N.

IRON MANUFACTURE.—The letter of Mr. J. Onions, Birmingham, shall appear next week.

MINING IN THE NORTH.—Some few weeks since a correspondent directed attention to the relative returns on the two systems of working,—in Devonshire and Yorkshire,—citing Lady Bertha as an illustration of the former, while he states that in the latter they return dividends from comparatively poor ground. This being publicly asserted, perhaps "W." will favour us with some data, to enable us to effect a saving, if possible; for, so far as I can learn, London secretaries and shareholders are entirely in the dark as to the productive mines in Yorkshire. I do not for one moment doubt but that a considerable saving might be effected in Lady Bertha in the item of management alone, if the shareholders would energetically move in the matter; and, therefore, suggest that "W." should enter into a few details, such as he refers to, and which he can to do, having acted as agent in the North.—A LADY BERTHA SHAREHOLDER.

THE WHEATLEY LEAD MINES (U.S.)—A WORD OF CAUTION.—The communication from "Cornwall," Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, shall appear in next week's Journal.

NORTH EXMOUTH.—The attempt by the executive of this company to compel the shareholders in Wheal Addams to contribute calls for the prosecution of North Exmouth is unparalleled in the history of mining, it being quite clear the shareholders in one mine cannot be held liable for debts incurred in working an adjoining property, unless by consent of the whole body of shareholders. In defiance of all justice, these worthies have saddled the company with a worthless piece of ground, and modestly charged 1000*l.* for it.—JUSTICE.

Now ready, price 6s., or 7s postage stamps, Mr. THOMAS TAPPING on the COLLIERY AND ORE-MINE INSPECTION AND TRUCK ACTS. The work can be had from the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.—Now ready, price 6d., a Second Edition of the NEW MINE INSPECTION ACT; to which is appended the ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINES, which came into operation on Jan. 1.—To be had from the *Mining Journal* office, or through any bookseller in town or country.

MINING AND SMELTING GLOSSARY.—Now ready, price 2s., a NEW EDITION, enlarged, of THE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING GLOSSARY; to which is added the SMELTING TERMS used in France, Spain, and Germany. Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, and may be obtained through all booksellers and newsmen.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING.—Now ready, price 1s., the "Progress of Mining in 1860," by J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., being the 17th Annual Review. To be had at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street; or of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

The recent prolongation of the letters patent granted to Mr. JAMES NAPIER for Improvements in the Smelting of Copper Ores, which have been so successfully carried out by the English and Australian Copper Company, has caused some attention to be directed to the Law of Patents, it being supposed that it was extremely difficult to obtain a prolongation of a patent beyond the term of fourteen years, and that the profits already realised by the English and Australian Copper Company from the working of NAPIER'S patent had been very large. Upon the subject not only of prolongation, but also of Patent Law generally, we may without hesitation refer our readers to the valuable little work of Mr. CHARLES WORDSWORTH, Q.C., "A Summary of the Law of Patents for Inventions," which contains a clear and concise exposition of the enactments, in a style intelligible even to those least acquainted with forensic affairs. The extension is obtained by petition to the Privy Council, the intention of presenting such petition being first advertised thrice in the *London Gazette* and in three London papers, and thrice in a country paper published in the district where the petitioner resides. Such provisions effectually prevent extensions being surreptitiously obtained, as facilities are offered for all interested to oppose and prove, if proof exist, that the extension should not be granted. In the case of NAPIER'S patent, the various formalities have been complied with, and, as we stated in the Journal of Feb. 2, the patent has been renewed for five years; so that the shareholders of the English and Australian Company will probably receive, at their meeting on Thursday, the congratulations of the directors upon their success.

The Judicial Committee of Her MAJESTY'S Privy Council appointed Feb. 1 for hearing the matter of the petition of H. W. SCHNEIDER, Sir C. H. J. RICH, and T. H. BOSWORTH, the trustees of the English and Australian Copper Company, for a prolongation of the patent; and the Judges were Lords CRANWORTH and CHELMSFORD, and Lords Justices TURNER and KNIGHT BRUCE; Mr. GROVE, Q.C., and Mr. WEBSTER, acting as counsel, and Mr. STACEY as solicitor, for the petitioners. Evidence having been given, and counsel heard upon the case, the parties were ordered to withdraw, and, upon being readmitted—

Lord CRANWORTH proceeded to deliver the judgment of the Right Hon. Board to the following effect (the early part being delivered by his lordship in so low a tone that it was almost inaudible to the shorthand writer):—"Without saying what would be the effect of the provisions of the Acts of Parliament which have been referred to in the case, if there had been a loss merely as a commercial speculation, and without any extraordinary circumstances to occasion that loss, and without giving any opinion as to the effect of that loss, in bringing the application within the terms of the Act, we are clearly of opinion that there were, in the carrying out of this patent, circumstances of a very peculiar character—the unforeseen discovery of the gold fields, which rendered the working of the patent extremely difficult and extremely expensive in Australia; and whatever be the actual rule in cases where there are no special circumstances to occasion loss, we think we are authorised in recommending to Her MAJESTY the extension of this patent for a further period of five years, to commence from the termination of the present letters patent."—Judgment accordingly.

The *South Australian Register*, of Dec. 26, recurs to the subject of the Great Northern Copper Company, but in a style and tone, in reference to ourselves, which we certainly shall not take as an example to follow. We said nothing with respect to the merits of the project but what our irate contemporary now reiterates on its own part—that large quantities of ore were on the surface, and the "information which would be at once more interesting and more valuable relates to the character of the deeper workings." "We all hope," continues our contemporary, "and many of us believe, that enormous wealth is stored up beneath the surface of the earth, in the mineral sections belonging to this company, but trial alone will establish the truth on that point satisfactorily." What can more fully corroborate our views than this expression of the *South Australian Register?* We said nothing more than that the ore did exist at surface, and that there was every reasonable ground to believe it would continue in depth; yet our contemporary quarrels with us, but says that "all hope, and many believe, that *enormous* wealth is stored beneath." It would be puerile on our part to continue the controversy further—it is a mere battle of words; but it is certainly remarkable that the colonial press should thus endeavour to check the energy of those who are desirous of testing fully whether "enormous wealth is stored up beneath," and thus to "establish the truth on this point satisfactorily." The directors and shareholders of the Great Northern Company are now confident of the issue, and most assuredly the reports which are transmitted mail by mail warrant their expectations, while the private advices we have received evidence the vast abundance of the ore, and its extraordinary richness. In our present Number we give further details from the mine.

The general meeting of shareholders of the CONNORREE MINING COMPANY, which was held in Dublin on the 6th inst., passed off most harmoniously. It was generally expected that those who have recently used such efforts to disparage the undertaking in public estimation would have taken this occasion to throw the apple of discord among the shareholders, by endeavouring to vindicate the accusations of Mr. VIVIAN, but no one ventured to endorse his proceedings, or in any way to impugn the integrity of the executive. Rumour said that an ex-Director would stand forth as the champion in the matter, but as it is so much easier to talk than to do, no doubt he considered discretion the better part of valour, and refrained from taking any captious part against the company. It is only right to allude to this total absence of opposition on this occasion, for if there had been any data for the insinuations recently thrown out, there would have been many ready to have availed themselves of such a ground of attack.

The report is interesting, but too long to be given *in extenso*. It alludes to the discoveries in Sroughmore, which hold out a promise of very favourable results to justify a large outlay in the prosecution of the necessary works, more especially as there are reasonable grounds for believing that an amount of minerals will be obtained in the course of driving the two adits as will help to defray the expenses. The question of a permanent supply of miners and labourers has also, it appears, been a source of consideration, but it is thought that the construction of dwelling-houses on the spot will meet the difficulty. The directors recommended a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year, but the feeling of the meeting was, that as such a large expenditure would be required for the new works, it was better to husband their resources for that purpose; and, as the Chairman said there was no desire by the board to press for the division of profits, that the question was entirely with the shareholders generally, it was finally resolved that no dividend should be declared. The balance to credit on profit and loss to Nov. 30 was 1066*l.* 4s. 9d.

As the discoveries in Sroughmore are the points of especial interest to the shareholders, we give an abstract of the report in respect thereof:—

Three large and well-defined lodes, of great strength and regularity, have been discovered in this part of the mine. The first is called Glanvill's lode; the second, Byrne's lode; the third, Browne's lode. Glanvill's lode has been opened about 400 fathoms in length, and in nearly a perfectly straight line, without the slightest disturbance, the back being composed of a strong flookan, quartz, and stones of gossan, and averaging from 40 to 45 ft. in width; there is little doubt it is the same lode seen near the western boundary, and that it will be found in a continuous course for nearly 1200 fathoms in this part of the sett. Four shafts (about 60 fathoms apart) have been sunk on this lode, varying from 8 to 13 fathoms in depth. Glanvill's shaft has been sunk about 12½ fms., in a lode composed of flookan, gossan, and quartz, passing through several veins of good sulphur ore, dipping to the south, without yet finding either the north or south wall, and presenting a lode of such promise as is rarely to be met with. Holman's shaft has been sunk 8 fathoms, the lode presenting the same character, passing through veins of solid sulphur from 1 to 3 ft. in thickness. Roberts's shaft was commenced in the south ground, and has been sunk 9 fathoms, reaching the lode at about 6 fathoms in depth, and passing into the south part of it. The Director's shaft has been sunk 9 fms., and was from the commencement in the lode, and sunk through from 10 to 12 feet of good sulphur ore. From these shafts 50 tons and upwards of good sulphur ore have been raised, and now lie on the bank dressed, and ready to be carried to Wicklow for shipment. At Byrne's lode, further up the hill, and about 60 fathoms south of Glanvill's lode, the second discovery was made, which is called Byrne's lode. This lode has been opened on about 150 fms. in length, and is from 30 to 50 feet wide, composed of flookan, quartz, and gossan. A shaft has been sunk on south part of this lode about 5 fms., and when at a depth of 10 fathoms it is proposed to cross-cut through the lode to prove it. In Browne's lode, in the glebe land, and on opening the shallow adit, hereafter referred to, the third discovery was made, and is called Browne's lode. This lode is of a very strongly mineralised character, composed of rich gossan, flookan, quartz, and stones of sulphur ore. The shallow adit has been driven 10 fathoms into this lode, but has not yet crossed it. This lode has been traced about 200 fms. to the east and and 130 fms. to the west, showing in all the costeaning pits a strong and very promising back. A small adit has been opened about 30 fathoms down the hill to prove this lode at a depth of 10 fathoms, and has been already driven about 4 fathoms.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

A decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday last, is worthy of attention, as involving a question of much importance to applicants for shares sought to be made contributories under the failure of projected companies. We have always conceived it to be a great injustice to involve in liability for the debts incurred in the *attempt to form a company* those who, on the faith of a prospectus, have applied for shares, and paid a deposit, although no allotment was ever made, and no company really constituted. We may take, for example, the Little Down and Ebber Rocks Mining Company, now in the Court of Bankruptcy, and the proceedings wherein we reported last week. In this case, the required capital not having been subscribed, and the conditions generally of the constitution of the company not having been fulfilled, no allotment of shares was made, although the deposits paid by applicants were, and are still, retained. Yet these applicants, who sought to associate themselves in a company with a certain capital, and to be formed under certain conditions, are cooly informed by the learned Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy, that not only will their deposits be retained, but that 17s. 6d. per share further must be paid towards the liquidation of debts incurred in the unsuccessful attempt (or pretence, perhaps,) to form a company, which never can (perhaps never could) have existed. Happily the superior courts take a somewhat different view of the matter; for in the case to which we have referred, the Irish Peat Company *v.* Phillips, the Court of Queen's Bench having taken time to consider its judgment, held in conformity with a prior decision in the Court of Common Pleas, "that shares are not created so as to make the alleged owner or shareholder liable to calls thereon, until the shares have been specifically numbered, and appropriated by number." Three objections were stated for the defendant to the claim for calls made against him. Two of these it was not thought necessary to decide, as, according to the report—

Another objection was taken by the defendant, to which the Court felt bound to yield, in accordance with a recent decision of the Court of Common Pleas. That objection was that no specific shares identified by numbers had ever been appropriated to the defendant, and the fact was so expressly found in the special case. In the absence of any adjudged case, there might have been considerable argument on that point, and it might be difficult to see why the entry of 50 shares in the defendant's name, with the statement of the number of paid-up calls, would not be sufficient for the purpose of calls, dividends, or transfers; and, but for the case referred to, it might have been a question how far that part of the regulations might not be considered as directory only, as well as the requirement that the party should sign the deed, in some of the cases referred to. It must, however, be remembered that signing the deed was the act of the party, while the creation and classification of the specifically numbered shares was a duty expressly thrown on the company. The question, however, was really decided by the Court of Common Pleas in the case of the Wolverhampton Waterworks Company *v.* Hawksford (7, C.B. N.S., 813), and this Court felt bound by that decision. That decision was to the effect that shares were not created so as to make the alleged owner or shareholder liable to calls thereon, until the shares had been specifically numbered, and appropriated by number. This Court felt bound by that decision by a court of co-ordinate jurisdiction, and, therefore, there must be judgment for the defendant.

REAL VALUE OF SCIENCE TO THE WORKING MINER.

Mr. ROBERT HUNT delivered his Inaugural Address to the class of the MINERS' ASSOCIATION on the evening of Friday, Feb. 1, in the room of the Mechanics' Institute at Redruth. There was a very large attendance of the class for whom the address was especially intended, and all appeared to be greatly interested in the several matters treated of in the address.

Mr. Hunt stated, in commencing, that several objections had been urged against the Miners' Association—especially fears had been expressed that it might do mischief rather than good, by giving to the working man a small amount of knowledge, and creating a considerable amount of conceit. Many persons who were most desirous of improving the position of the working classes had stated, as the result of their experience, that where education of a higher class than ordinary had been given to the young labourer, labour became distasteful to him, and he became dissatisfied with his position in life. To meet these objections was the speaker's desire. He continued: The Miners' Association proposed to cultivate all those points of knowledge which bore directly on the practice of mining, and to leave to other educational establishments everything beyond this. Applied Mechanics, for example: teaching the value of the wedge, the lever, the inclined plane, and the pulley, was considered to be useful to all. It was not thought that any mischief could arise from instructing men how they may, by a knowledge of these things, break more ground in a given time with less muscular exhaustion than they could do without such knowledge. It was believed that a good, a correct knowledge of mechanics, would lead those thinking minds, which Cornwall is constantly producing, to the exercise of their inventive powers in more fertile directions, and with less liability to error. Numerous cases were noticed where a very large amount of industry had been wasted, simply because the first principles were not understood.

Mr. Hunt proceeded to show the advantages of Chemistry to all men who were dealing with mineral productions, and gave many instances of errors arising from a want of such knowledge. He urged that a sufficient amount of chemistry to enable a miner to test his samples, and to determine the character of a mineral, could not be otherwise than useful to him and to his employer. That Mineralogy, as a guide, would aid every young man, both at home and abroad, in his search for mineral treasures. The speaker especially dwelt on the use of the blow-pipe, and urged the miners present to try for themselves a few experiments, which would at once convince them of the real value of this simple apparatus.

Pneumatics, as involving all that was connected with ventilation; Hydrodynamics, as teaching the laws regulating the flow and pressure of water, were thought to be eminently useful, and would be taught. The laws of Heat and of Electricity, amongst the physical sciences, would also form the subjects of consideration, in their applications to our steam machinery, to the blasting of rocks, and other important matters connected with subterranean labour.

Such were the general subjects of Mr. Robert Hunt's discourse, and he argued that the proprietors of mineral property and adventurers in mines would be especially benefited by aiding in carrying forward the objects of the Miners' Association. Above all things, it was hoped that young men would be made good and correct observers; that they would cautiously, carefully observe everything connected with metalliferous deposits, and with equal care record those observations. Classes would be formed in every district, and men would be invited to undertake special examinations of those districts, to collect the rocks and minerals, and to preserve them, with every scrap of information which could be obtained respecting each. By this means they would learn to use their eyes, and to advance from the observation of details to legitimate reasonings on great generalities. They would from inductive research learn to make large deductions. It was thus, and only thus, that we could ever hope to arrive at a knowledge of those laws by which the deposition of mineral lodes was regulated. By a system of this kind, it was contended, we should eventually relieve mining operations from much of the uncertainty by which they are now surrounded. It was thought by the speaker, and by all who were associated with him in establishing the Miners' Association, that, so far from interfering in any in the relations between the employer and the employed, an improved knowledge of those things especially belonging to mining operations would be to the advantage of each. Mr. Hunt concluded by expressing his belief that the knowledge the Association offered would not weaken the hands while it strengthened the head. He thought greater economy of material in every division of labour would result from an im-

proved knowledge of the proper kind. The Association would repress all pretensions founded on imperfect knowledge, and encourage all those humble and industrious observers who desired truth for truth's sake.

The address, which occupied nearly two hours in its delivery, was listened to with the most marked attention.

PEAT CHARCOAL—ITS MANUFACTURE AND APPLICATION.

From time to time the manufacture and application of peat and peat charcoal has attracted the attention of our readers, and the name of Jasper Wheeler Rogers has ever been closely identified with the subject. Few, indeed, have laboured harder or more successfully than Mr. Rogers, and we are glad to learn that his labours have already been so far appreciated that some hundred tons per week are now being regularly manufactured and sold, and that steps are about to be taken to further extend the consumption, and endeavour to secure for it a more elevated position amongst the industrial products of the country. The Health of Towns Improvement Company are now actively at work through their agent, Mr. R. Mothersill, to make known the advantages of peat charcoal for medical and sanitary purposes; and efforts are also about to be made to secure its general application as fuel—the difficulties of pressing and condensing having, we are assured, been entirely overcome.

For medical and sanitary purposes the patent carbonised peat moss has already been extensively applied, and has given the greatest satisfaction to the members of the profession who have employed it. Dr. Thomas Hawksley, the physician to the Dispensary for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, writes that he has used Mr. Jasper Rogers's Patent Carbonised Peat Moss extensively in the treatment of various disordered states of the digestive organs with, in very many instances, the most gratifying results; and where it has proved of itself insufficient to effect a cure, it has always proved a most valuable aid to the other treatment. For deodorising and perfectly purifying sick chambers, it has been found particulary effective; and as a tooth-powder it has none of the objections urged against wood or animal charcoal. Any unpleasant odour in the breath may be instantly removed by its use; for, although it does not impart any scent, it absorbs all impurities, and makes the breath pure. Cesspools, water-closets, and cellars, may likewise be readily purified. When used for dressing cancers, ulcers, sloughing wounds, &c., the effects are to cleanse and remove all foulness, to sooth and heal the wound, and to perfectly absorb the exhalations hitherto inhaled by the patient. It has also been successfully employed for preventing the unpleasant exhalations from dead bodies, it being sufficient in the worst cases to entirely cover the body with the charcoal, and leave the face to view.

When applied to agricultural purposes the success has been no less complete, the results obtained being more favourable than those from any other description of manure, actual practical trials recorded in the *Mark-Lane Express* and other journals devoted to the agricultural interests, proving the many advantages to have been obtained by its use. As a fuel, the market has hitherto been sparingly supplied, but no doubt is entertained that ere long peat and peat charcoal will enjoy a position amongst the combustibles of every-day sale.

THE SLATE TRADE.

The prosperous position of the Slate Trade at the present moment has induced the projection of several companies for developing slate properties in Wales—one of the latest proposed being the Glan-y-Pwll Slate and Slab Company, which is to be incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, with a capital of 30,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each. Preparatory to the introduction of the enterprise to the notice of the public, Mr. T. C. Smith (one of the promoters) has issued a succinct treatise on "Slate Quarries in Wales Considered as an Investment." The author having had ten years' experience in connection with the mines and quarries of the Principality, and considers that there are probably but few countries that can vie with the Principality of Wales in the variety and value of its mineral productions, capable of supplying for ages to come an inexhaustible source of profitable investment to individuals, and of commercial and national wealth.

It is to the slate trade, however, that especial attention is directed, a certainty being claimed for slate quarries which is not to be found in other classes of investments. The Glan-y-Pwll Quarry has been carefully inspected and reported upon by Messrs. Robert Williams, David Roberts, and Wm. Griffith, who concur in pronouncing the property to offer every inducement for speculation, and there appears to be a seam from which first quality slates of the largest size can be obtained, which is a continuation of those valuable quarries now working by Lord Palmerston and others. The importance of making *large* slates will be better understood by those unacquainted with the slate trade, the mode by which it is conducted, and the general prices obtained, from the subjoined table, the fanciful names being those given, it is said, by General Warburton, in 1765:—

	Dimensions.	Weight.	Per 1000.
FIRST QUALITY:—			
Princesses	24 by 14	Tons 3 10	£9 10 0
Duchesses	24 12	3 0	8 10 0
Small Duchesses	22 12	2 15	6 12 0
Marchionesses	22 11	2 10	6 2 0
Countesses	20 10	2 0	5 12 0
Wide Viscountesses	18 10	1 15	3 17 0
Viscountesses	18 9	1 10	3 0 0
Wide Ladies	16 10	1 10	2 19 0
Ladies	16½ 8½	1 5	2 6 0
Small Ladies	14 8	1 2	1 12 0
SECOND QUALITY:—			
Princesses	24 14	4 0	7 12 0
Duchesses	24 12	3 10	6 12 0
Small Duchesses	22 12	3 5	5 0 0
Countesses	20 10	2 10	3 18 0
Wide Viscountesses	18 10	2 5	2 10 0
Wide Ladies	16 10	2 0	2 4 0
Ladies	16½ 8½	1 10	1 15 0
Small Ladies	14 8	1 5	1 6 0

SLABS.

Sawn slabs, various	£2 15 0 to £3 15 0	per ton.
Sawn slabs, or blocks, to order	3 10 0 4 5 0	"

Planed on one side, 5*s.* per ton extra. On both sides, 10*s.* per ton extra.
Discount for cash, 3 per cent. on all slates.

With regard to the profits derivable from slate quarrying, it will suffice to quote the words of Mr. David Roberts, in referring to the Glan-y-Pwll Quarries. He says:—"The estimated profit from the employment of 100 slatemakers is generally about 7000*l.* to 8000*l.* per annum. That you will accomplish this in a much shorter time than any other quarry I have seen I have no reasonable doubt; and as your opening extends your facilities for obtaining the slate-rock will increase, and your profits must increase in the same ratio."

In another column is a communication from a correspondent on this subject, received since the preceding remarks were written. In a private note the writer says:—"The slate trade is most brisk. The Welsh themselves are not speculative, and there is not much capital in the country. I know one or two quarries have orders for six to nine months' produce now."

THE COPPER TRADE IN FRANCE.—When at the bureau of the Minister of Commerce I took some information in regard to the transactions and consumption of copper in France for 1859, and I send in this paper the official statistics, copied from the books of the Minister of Commerce. France imported in the year 1859, only for the consumption of the country (copper only), as follows:—

From	Kilos. (2 lbs.)	From	Kilos. (2 lbs.)
Belgium	2,376,820	Bolivia	149,000
England	358,286	Algeria	158,871
Spain	1,651	Other countries	128,324
Peru	3,045,370		
Total			6,218,322

The above table shows the exact amount of mineral received from these different foreign countries, and which is smelted by the French smelting works. The mineral from Belgium came from Chili, by Antwerp. Consumption in France of pure copper ingots, for 1859:—

	Kilos. (2 lbs.)		Kilos. (2 lbs.)
Russia	17,348	Turkey	260,573
Belgium	302,628	United States	1,253,983
England	5,478,322	Chili	1,787,392
Asiatic towns	1,067,000	Peru	328,865
Spain	329,289	Other countries	614,808
Roman States	698,964		
Total			12,331,172

Kilogrammes for 1859, or 12,331 tons.

In 1853 the United States had exported to France only $105,060 worth of copper. In 1859 they had exported to France the sum of $1,985,223, and every year it will increase in a very large way, particularly if we take the rank we must have if we exert ourselves. F. A. ARTAULT.

Correspondent of *Lake Superior Miner*.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

FEB. 14.—We have no particular change to notice in the position of the Coal and other trades. The account of the coal export we extract from "Browne's List." It shows but a poor result, which is fully accounted for by the severe weather which has been experienced on the north-east coast during the present year. The total exports for Jan. are 160,287 tons, against 168,857 tons in January last year, showing a decrease of 8570 tons. A most terrific storm broke on the coast on the night of Friday last, which produced most disastrous effects on the shipping. So far as we are aware, no official list of the number of lives lost and vessels wrecked has been published; but we believe that not less than 60 lives have been lost between the Tyne and Humber, and upwards of 60 ships of different sizes either wrecked or totally lost: 100 laden vessels left the Tyne alone on Friday, so that it appears no apprehension was felt that a storm was impending. The correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, writing from Shields, attaches blame to the owners and masters of ships for this, and asserts that the barometers there presaged the storm. This may be very probable, but not, we think, by a cursory glance or notice of the barometer. We think that a slight notice of the instrument on Friday would, on the contrary, have had the effect of lulling any suspicion of foul weather, as it was then *rising*. We pretend to no particular knowledge of the law of storms, but it may be possible that the remarks we make may have the effect of drawing the attention of competent men to the subject, and that some result may be arrived at which may tend to prevent such awful disasters in future. We give below the readings of a pit barometer at bottom of the shaft for the last week,* from which it will be seen that it reached the lowest point on Wednesday, and that it rose slowly from that time. Now, the register of the barometer here hardly looks alarming; the lowest point is reached without any particular occurences, and the storm occurred during the *rising of the barometer*. No doubt the direction of the wind, and the general appearance of the weather, changed completely on Friday; and as such an awful storm occurred under such circumstances, it ought to inculcate greater caution on the part of seamen. We will only notice another point. It is stated in Michelet's work, "The Sea," when reviewing the investigations which have been made by various persons to ascertain the laws of storms, "That their progress is in the form of a curve, and that in the northern hemisphere they progress from *right to left*. Looking at this, it would appear that as the wind was from the east (how much north we cannot state) vessels caught in the hurricane ought to have run to the *north*, supposing that to be possible, as by going in that direction they would have got out of the storm." We have seen no account of damage further north than the Tyne. The point where the greatest force has been exerted appears to have been between Hartlepool and the Humber. There, indeed, vessels have been driven irresistibly to destruction, many having been sunk with all their crews, and others driven ashore. It is hoped that this awful occurrence will accelerate the movements of the Government as to the establishment of Harbours of Refuge.

An accident occurred at the Bedlington Colliery, on Thursday last. A man named George Young, 68 years of age, descended the shaft at two o'clock in the morning, and was in the act of doing something at the bottom of the shaft to the rapper, or signal rope, when he either fell into the sump or was knocked in by the cage. He was taken out in a dreadfully mangled condition.

An elegant silver tea and coffee service was, on Wednesday last, presented to Mr. George Cockburn, who has been cashier to the North Hetton Coal Company for the last 13 years. The presentation took place at the Hetton Colliery Inn, Hetton-le-Hole, the Vicar, the Rev. J. S. Nichol, presiding.

The Newcastle Chamber of Commerce met on Monday, when the subject of the London Coal Tax was formally brought before them, and an able history of the tax was given by Mr. Barker. The subject was fully discussed, and it was determined that should any disposition be shown to renew the tax after the present year the Chamber will petition against the renewal.

At the North-Eastern Railway half-yearly meeting, one item, 6000*l.* for parliamentary expenses, ought to teach the shareholders a lesson, as their policy has most certainly been aggressive. They have aimed too much at monopolising the whole trade of the North, which must, sooner or later, retaliate on themselves. The coal traffic continues to progress satisfactorily, a large increase having taken place in this branch of the trade. The position of the coke trade is somewhat different. In 1856 the amount received for carrying coal was 332,871*l.*, and in 1860, 349,000*l.*, showing an increase of 16,129*l.* In the coke traffic the striking feature is the decrease in the coke supplied for use in locomotives —that is, for the use of other companies than the North-Eastern. In that item the receipts in 1856 were 85,981*l.*; 1857, 80,362*l.*; 1858, 66,931*l.*; 1859, 39,181*l.*; and in 1860, 32,210*l.*; so that here there is a gradual decrease. But, as we have formerly noticed, the increase in the consumption of coke for other purposes has nearly balanced these deficiencies. In 1856, the whole sum received by the company for carrying coke amounted to 138,000*l.*: in 1857, 142,000*l.*; in 1858, 109,000*l.*; in 1859, 84,000*l.*; and in 1860, 105,000*l.*; so that during the present year there has been an increase from this source of 21,000*l.* When the Rosedale branch of this line is opened, which is expected to be in March next the traffic in ironstone is anticipated to be largely increased.

* Sunday, 3d, 30·51 in.; Monday, 4th, 29·90; Tuesday, 5th, 29·73; Wednesday, 6th, 29·27 [*lowest point*]; Thursday, 7th, 29·42; Friday, 8th, 29·86; Saturday, 9th, 30·01; and Sunday, 10th, 30·61 inches.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

FEB. 14.—The relative positions of the Coal and Iron Trades remain much the same as for some time past, excepting, however, that with reference to the latter the rumours increase of diminished operations, shortened hands, and lengthened pays. Neither does business thrive at the shipping ports to any very satisfactory degree. For the port of Newport the returns of last week show exports to the amount of 4043 tons of coal and 544 tons of iron foreign, and 9681 tons of coal and 10 tons of coke coastwise. The foreign exports at Cardiff comprised about 22,000 tons of coal and the following iron:—For Palermo, 50 tons of bar, by Guest and Co.; for Cuba, 515 tons of rails, by the Rhymney Company; for Lisbon, 150 tons of bar and bundle, by W. Crawshay; for Cadiz, 49 tons of bar, by Harrison Brothers; for Barcelona, 418 tons of rails, by the Rhymney Company; for Genoa, 219 tons of bar and bundle, by Guest and Co.; for Oporto, 134 tons of bar and bundle, by A. Hill; for New York, 706 tons of rails, by Guest and Co.; for Bahia, 600 tons of rails, by J. Watson; for Baltimore, 775 tons of rails, by Guest and Co.; for St. Sebastian, 160 tons of rails, by the Aberdare Company. During the same period Swansea exported nearly 10,000 tons of coal and patent fuel. Among the cargoes which arrived was one from Hondeklip, with 220 tons of copper ore for H. Bath and Son.

After an adjournment from the previous Thursday week, the investigation into the RISCA COLLIERY EXPLOSION was resumed on Monday last, before the deputy-coroner, Mr. W. H. Brewer. The Government Mine Inspector for the district, Mr. L. Brough, was present, with the legal gentlemen who attended upon previous occasions. Prior to the opening of the Court the body of the young man Jones, which had been recovered the Tuesday before, and brought out of the pit, was viewed by the jury. It had been lying in water under a fall, about 1000 yards from where the explosion is supposed to have happened, and was scarcely to be recognised as human. Upon the coroner taking his seat some conversation arose as to the evidence to be called, and the jury deprecated any further unnecessary detention, stating that quite sufficient of one class of testimony had been laid before them, and they now only want to hear the scientific evidence. The coroner concurred with the jury, and said he should leave the matter with them, but he was determined to bring the investigation to a close this week. Mr. BROUGH remarked that should it extend beyond, he should be necessitated to apply for an adjournment of at least two or three months, to prepare certain reports, and to attend to other business that had got into arrear. Ultimately Mr. HARRISON was recalled at the request of Mr. Llewellin, and minutely described the stoppings that had been blown out, and which was contradictory of Mr. Morgan's report. He added that in consequence of the shattered state of the pit it was impossible to take through the workings the whole of the intake air, and what he had seen fully accounted for the loss. He attributed the size of several spout holes indicated to squeezing.—MARK SHEARN, who accompanied Mr. Morgan in his examination of the pit, was next called. He said he worked in the Black Vein Pit in 1846. Mr. Green in those days always endeavoured to air the gobs by taking the air over the falls, and from time to time men went into the places to keep them open. That plan, he thought, ought to be pursued now. He did not particularly notice whether such was the case at present, because they did not go in far enough. After all the stalls ripped back they were shut up, and all ventilation shut off. At the main headings they were stopped with masonry; in other places with rubbish. Gas would ooze out. In the bashings it was not explosive; outside it was. In the absence of ventilation gas would accumulate; and the result would be that in any change of temperature, or derangement of the ventilation, the gas would come down into the main. He considered old working places always liable to explosions before they were bashed up. He had been in workings which had been re-opened for purposes of ventilation. In going through them he had found some parts squeezed very much, but never saw the top and bottom meet. Safety-doors were at the pit in 1846, either let into the coal or placed in masonry. They answered very well. Had known the air tried by Mr. Mackworth, and some to have been lost by leakage, but could not say how much.—Mr. LLEWELLIN asked the witness whether it would not be better to close the old workings tight rather than make ways over for gas?—Witness: It cannot be done while men are working. At least, I have not seen it done. He continued: A good deal of pucking goes on in the Black Vein. I have known 6 inches in six or eight weeks.—Mr. HARRISON: I have known 1 foot in 12 hours.—Mr. THOMAS E. WALES, manager of the Abersychan Collieries, having been sworn, he said his impression was that the explosion took place somewhere in No. 3 and No. 4 east levels, as the bodies found in the vicinity of those workings were much burnt, and the timber charred. Generally he advocated more splits of air, but not to too great an extent, or the currents would become weak. In such a pit as the Black Vein, unless the air was strong, it would be almost impossible to prevent accumulations of gas in the roof. In his opinion 37,000 cubic feet of air were sufficient for the pit, and that the explosion was attributable to a large and sudden discharge of gas, which might have come from the big vein, 17 yards above the Black Vein, but whence it came it was impossible to say with certainty. He was inclined to think the gas was ignited by a lamp being injured during the retreat of the men. The air-bridges recommended by Mr. Morgan he considered impracticable, or at least unadvisable. He was of opinion that had the air been divided into six or seven splits the resistance or force of the explosion must have extended to the bottom of the pit, rendering the escape of any living creature exceedingly doubtful. He considered the number of firemen sufficient, that the pit was well ventilated upon the principle generally observed in this part of the country, and he saw nothing to find fault with.—The next witness was THOMAS PHILLIPS, who was recalled to speak as to the size of some spout holes as originally constructed, and an adjournment then took place.

On Tuesday, both Mr. Brough and Mr. Evans were present. The first witness called was Mr. THOMAS FOSTER BROWNE, who, *inter alia*, stated—The usual mode of working the Black Vein practised at Risca is to drive main levels, about 130 yards apart east and west, out of which, at distances varying from 40 to 90 yards, cross-headings are driven, south stalls having been turned out of each cross-heading at intervals of 12 yards, the pillar of coal left between the stalls being for the first 8 yards, next the cross-heading 9 yards, and for the remaining distance 7 yards in breadth. When the stalls have been extended to the required distance, the pillars of coal are worked back by taking off lifts south of 3 yards in breadth each, the goaf being behind. The present workings from the No. 1 pit are considerably to the deep, the greatest proportion of the newly-formed workings being those at the lowest level. From evidence it appears that prior to the explosion 34,500 cubic feet per minute passed into the pit. Upon two other occasions I found 36,900 ft., and 37,122 ft. respectively. My attention has been carefully directed to the evidence bearing upon the vicinity of Sage's stall, which I consider to be the centre of the explosion; and I have come to the conclusion that there was a considerable quantity of fire-damp in that neighbourhood immediately before the explosion. I am of opinion that the accumulation was sudden, not gradual, and discharged from some crack or fissure which filled the adjacent workings with an explosive mixture in a few minutes. Blowers of some magnitude have come within my observation. The proximity of the Big Vein may have some connection with the origin of the blower in the Black Vein pillar workings. The amount of ventilation produced in the Black Vein prior to the explosion, taking into consideration the depth of the pits and the quantity of coal worked, was very large. Keeping in view the power of the ventilating machine, I do not see how by further splitting the air an equal or increased quantity would be obtained for the workings; and after such an explosion I could not advise or consider it prudent to make any reduction in the quantity of air passing into the fourth east workings. I am of opinion that the air was properly and judiciously distributed, and cannot be designated as a preventive mode of ventilation. It is much to be regretted that no means have been hitherto devised by which the danger arising from sudden discharges of carburetted hydrogen, or fire-damp, in coal mines can be entirely neutralised. Their sudden and often silent outburst cannot be foreseen. No amount of ventilation can cope with them when discharged at high pressures. There are cases of gas being given off from blowers at a pressure of 40 lbs. per square inch. With such instances we must despair of dealing with blowers entirely by ventilation, and safety-lamps are the only additional precaution to be obtained. It has been proved that with fair usage the common safety-lamp, when perfect, is a safeguard against the explosion of fire-damp from it. Safety-lamps, however, of the common description, and locked in the usual manner, were in use in the Black Vein workings; and I am obliged to conclude that by some means a naked flame became exposed. In the absence of how the exposure was caused, I cannot give an opinion, but I incline to the most charitable explanation, that a fall of the roof damaged a lamp sufficiently to allow the passage of the flame. Several questions were put to Mr. Browne bearing upon the pit arrangements. He expressed his general approval of them. —Mr. STRUVE, the inventor of the ventilator, presented himself to the coroner, and having at his own request been sworn, described his ventilator, and spoke of its perfect sufficiency, and more than sufficiency, for the pit.—Mr. SEPTIMUS PALMER, of the Malago Pit, Bedminster, Bristol, was examined at length, his conclusions and evidence generally being in accordance with that of Mr. Browne. This was the last witness examined to-day.

On Wednesday the following reports were presented by the Government Inspectors, who were then severally examined by the solicitors, and the enquiry was then adjourned until Friday, the coroner stating that no further evidence was to be called, and he would then address the jury.

Mr. THOMAS EVANS: At the desire of my colleagues, and under an order of the Secretary of State, I have made an examination of the Black Vein workings of the Risca Colliery, with a view, if possible, of discovering the cause of the recent explosion that was attended with such fearful loss of life. The arrangement of the shafts, and the ventilation generally, have already been described by several witnesses, and I, therefore, think it unnecessary that I should dwell on it. I will, therefore, at once go to what I imagine to be the cause of this explosion. To account for it, it will be necessary to see how the gas accumulated or was given off, and by what means it was fired. From the evidence of the witnesses, and from personal observation, I am induced to believe the explosion did take place at No. 3 cross-heading in the fourth east level; but the exact spot I am unable to define. The marks of fire, the way in which the timber was blown, and other indications, all tend to this conclusion. After the great explosion in the east level, I am of opinion there must have been some others, for we trace considerable distances without marks of fire, and then, again, it appears with some violence. The effect of the first explosion was felt by the timbers being removed or knocked down, and heavy falls of roof. This disturbed the ordinary ventilation, and very many lost their lives from after-damp. I believe there was some gas standing in the gobs about the stalls in that heading (No. 3), around Sage's stall and others; that a sudden fall of the roof took place, liberating large quantities of gas under considerable pressure. This, together with a very low barometer, which at that time prevailed, was too much to be diluted by the air passing, and to render it inexplosive. This mixture came into contact with flame; it might have been a defective lamp, or one injured by a fall; but there is no evidence to lead me to suppose it was from Richard Jenkins's lamp, as he and his companion were found some distance from the explosion. I do not consider the system of coursing the air round the workings a proper distribution, for it is clear that any gas given off in that east level must pass near most workmen in that side of the colliery. Each level should have its own separate current, good crossing, such as would withstand the effects of most explosions. I have known explosions most violent in one district of the mine not in the slightest degree interfere with any other district. The Cymmer explosion, where 114 lives were lost, was laid out upon the system of one continuous current, and no one was saved excepting those near the shaft bottom. The firemen do not appear to have done their duty. Places left six hours without an examination in a colliery with such a bad roof as that described by the witnesses, and giving off large quantities of gas, ought not to be left without constant and regular supervision. Much has been said of the ventilation of goats. I do not think it wise to attempt to ventilate old abandoned workings, but I do not think it right to allow gas to remain in the stalls drawing back. In the Risca Pit the best plan, in my opinion, would be to fill the stalls up with rubbish. The objection to splitting the air seems to be the limit to the ventilator. Mr. Gray tells us he can work it to produce 60,000 ft., and Mr. Struvé, the inventor, gives it as his opinion that the machine is not doing the duty it might. This, I think, overcomes the difficulty of not having sufficient air for each split. With reference to a blower of gas from Sage's stall, I went in with Mr. Brough and Mr. Harrison to endeavour to hear or find it. On putting my ear close to the roof I at first thought I could perceive such a noise as would be made by a blower; but after several more careful trials I believe it was nothing more than a scale of air. I do not disbelieve Mr. Harrison when he says he heard the blower, for it is quite clear that the length of duration of a blower depends upon the quantity of gas to be discharged. It might, therefore, have been the day before, and not perceptible the next day. I do not agree with Mr. Morgan Morgan as regards double doors or stalls, for it is most difficult, practically, to keep doors in thorough repair. As regards safety-doors, with a good roof and good floor they may possibly be of use, but in collieries generally, unless they are really used every day, perhaps at the very time they are wanted they will be of no use. Mr. Morgan Morgan gives the area of some of the air-ways to be about 12 ft. If that were the case before or at the time of the explosion, they were far too small. He also says that only a very small quantity of air went into No. 4 east level—about 11,000 ft., and 10,000 ft. to the west. If it were so at the time of working, in my opinion it was insufficient, for the extensive and long run of air on the east side ought to be considerably more than on the west. There is a loss in the ventilating machine, and I almost think some air is drawn from the old workings above the old level.

Mr. LIONEL BROUGH, Inspector of that division of the western district of England, was next examined, and put in a long and elaborate report, in which he described the whole system of workings and ventilation adopted in the Black Vein, and dealt at large, and more immediately, with the question of the explosion itself. This document is of so much importance that we prefer postponing its publication until next week, in preference to giving an abstract in our present Journal.

On Thursday, in the course of a cross-examination by Mr. Owen, Mr. Brough stated that at his first visit to the pit, on his appointment to the district about two years ago, he recommended the sinking of a new shaft to improve the ventilation, and that if that had been done the late explosion would not, in his opinion, have occurred; but, in reply to a juror, he admitted that such a shaft would require 30,000*l.*, and two or three years for its construction, adding, however, that the value of the property would be doubled in consequence, as it would be converted into the finest colliery in the kingdom. In reply to Mr. Llewellin, Mr. Brough said he placed full reliance on Mr. Harrison, head viewer at Risca, and that he would as soon trust him with a fiery pit as any man he (witness) knew. With the exception of a new shaft, all his suggestions had been cheerfully carried out. In reply to a pointed query from the coroner, as to whether he thought the explosion had been brought about by the neglect of any person directly or indirectly connected with the pit, Mr. Brough said he could charge no one in that way, although he was dissatisfied with the conduct of Derrick, the fireman, who appeared, from his own evidence, to be unfit to be entrusted with the charge of human life in a fiery pit. Even with a new shaft, such a rapid and immense effusion of gas as he presumed to have taken place, on coming in contact with an injured lamp, would inevitably cause an explosion.

VERDICT—(*By Telegraph*).

"We find that the deceased, James Hammond, died on Dec. 1, 1860, from the effects of an explosion of fire-damp in the Black Vein Coal Pit, Risca, which gas was given off suddenly in the group of stalls in the third cross-heading, in the fourth east level, but there is no evidence to show how this gas ignited; and the jury recommend—first, that the present rules shall be revised; second, that the working places in the pit shall be more frequently inspected; third, that the suggestions of Mr. Brough, the Government Inspector, that the ventilation and underground workings shall be so arranged that in case of any future explosion unfortunately occurring, the disastrous results would be confined to the district in which it took place, and that a new pit shall be sunk for the permanent improvement of the ventilation of the colliery, should be taken into the serious consideration of the directors and proprietors of the works; and we take this opportunity of remarking that it appears to us that the Stephenson Lamp is the best and the safest."

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

FEB. 13.—Though there is a very active demand for money, and the position of political affairs in America is pregnant with excitement, the Iron Trade has evinced signs of improvement, and its prospects are decidedly more hopeful. The latest private advices from America concur in the belief that the secession difficulty will be settled without resort to war. The American trade is thoroughly sound, and remittances and orders have been received from the States during the present week much greater in extent than in any period during the past month. The demand for various descriptions of manufactured iron is gradually improving, whilst in the railway department of the trade much activity prevails owing to the receipt of orders for rails from India and Australia. There is also much better enquiry for plates for shipbuilding and different kinds of machinery, whilst for steam-engines several large houses in Lancashire and Yorkshire have more orders on hand than they can execute during the present year.

The Coal Trade continues to be maintained in the same state of activity as for some time past, and the present frost is not likely to cause it to diminish. The rivers at present have not been so far affected as to be unnavigable, but if the present weather continues such a thing will become an accomplished fact. The demand for coal in all the colliery districts is very great, and the only difficulties which the coalmaster has to encounter are the scarcity of wagons to carry away the material, and the keeping of men regularly at work. We hear with regret that the proposed line of railway from Worksop to Staveley has been abandoned by the promoters, owing to the opposition of two gentlemen through whose land a considerable portion of the line would pass. The scheme, however, is one which will sooner or later be carried out, and it is to be lamented that the awkwardness of one or two individuals should have been the means of frustrating for the present the whole scheme. A meeting of the shareholders in the South Yorkshire and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railways will shortly be held, to confirm the arrangement of the directors for the amalgamation of the two companies. The effect of this amalgamation will secure to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company a direct access to the South Yorkshire coal fields, and we look upon it that the coal trade will be materially benefited thereby. It is to that traffic mainly that the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company look forward for an increase to cover the South Yorkshire guaranteed dividend. We have no doubt of the affair proving remunerative to the shareholders of both companies. It is interesting to notice the wonderful increase in the mineral traffic of the Midland Railway during the past half-year, which we have from time to time alluded to. Whilst the increase in passenger traffic has only been 14,963*l.* for the last half-year, that in minerals for the same period has been 40,215*l.* The satisfactory position of the line, which is solely attributable to the enormous increase in its mineral traffic, has enabled the directors to recommend a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The new line of railway from Rowsley to Buxton, which passes through the Peak of Derbyshire, has been made up to Haddon, near Bakewell; this line, as we have before mentioned, will afford to the lead miner the advantages of railway communication, to which he has hitherto been a complete stranger.

A new Act of Parliament has just come into operation which will prove of incalculable benefit to the mining population, in removing the temptation to drunkenness, and its consequent evils. We allude to an Act prohibiting the payment of wages at public-houses. It has been for years the common practice of contractors in mines, on receiving their wages, to resort to the public-house with the men employed under them for the pur-

pose of settlement, and it has frequently happened that numbers of miners have become inebriated at the public-house, neglected home and their families, and sometimes ending in quarrelling and fighting. The law to which we have alluded forbids the payment of wages at a public-house, and renders the landlord liable for allowing such a practice, as well as the person who may make the payment.

The Derbyshire lead mines continue to make steady progress, but at present we have no facts of material importance to notice, except at Mill Dam, which is doing well. The late law suit has been settled, and the award of the engineer has been decided, giving the Mill Dam Company the right to turn their water into the "swallow," which formed the bone of contention. Each company has, we understand, to pay its own law costs.

There is nothing moving in the Mining Share Market to call for remark, and the only transactions have been in Eyam and Mill Dam shares, which have been done at 1*l.* 10s. each premium.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

FEB. 14.—The Iron Trade continues without any decided change, and general depression prevails. Local transactions are extremely limited, and the meetings at the weekly exchanges are mainly occasions for talk, conjecture, and the expression of hopes and apprehensions for the future. There is a pretty general idea that as spring advances an improvement will be experienced, but few are so sanguine as to look for an active demand for iron for some months to come, and it is pretty certain that a reduction must be made in wages to enable the South Staffordshire ironmasters to compete with those who are selling iron at lower rates in other districts.

In the Hardware Trades of Birmingham, Wolverhamton, and district general depression still prevails. The advices this month from Australia are more favourable. A few remittances are sent, and also a few orders, and stocks are being somewhat reduced. Accounts of the winding-up of insolvent estates show with how much recklessness merchants on this side trust persons in that colony, and how far the local banks put faith in the appearances of activity which this injudicious credit affords such persons the means to assume. From Bombay there are more orders, but the Calcutta market is still overstocked, and the demand for hardware dull. For Canada a fair trade is doing, and that promises to be one of the best markets this year, although its consumption is necessarily limited in comparison with such markets as the United States and the East Indies. For the former of these countries the orders continue to be of small amount, and the home demand shows little signs of improvement. The manufacturers complain greatly, and they have probably not been worse of for orders for the last fifteen or sixteen years.

A deputation from the miners in the employ of Earl Granville, in North Staffordshire, waited upon his lordship's agent a few days ago, to urge a reconsideration of the determination to reduce the wages of miners 6d. per day. Mr. Bourne, the agent, stated that the reduction was necessary, in consequence of the depression in the iron trade, and that the masters had no alternative except either to reduce wages or to discontinue the manufacture of iron.

The Cookley Screw Company, which has carried on business at Kidderminster as manufacturers of wood and other screws, has suspended payment, and obtained protection. A meeting of creditors is invited for Monday next.

A terrible colliery explosion, resulting in the sacrifice of seven lives, occured on the 7th inst., at the Coppice Pit, near Rugeley, on the north-western border of Cannock Chase. The colliery is the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. The workings extend to a depth of 140 yards; but at a depth of 80 yards from the mouth of the shaft new workings have been commenced, and at that height the shaft was covered over by a scaffold. On no previous occasion had the presence of explosive gas been experienced; but on the morning in question the doggy ascended, and immediately after reaching the mouth of the shaft a loud explosion was heard in the pit. As quickly as possible the ground bailiff and other workmen descended by the skip, and on reaching the new workings the dead bodies of five of the workmen were discovered. The scaffolding, on which it is supposed the other two men were standing, was blown to pieces, and had fallen into the water beneath, together with the men. The bodies were found on Thursday, every effort having been made, both night and day, to recover them. Their names are Thos. Kent and John Burgess, both of them leaving widows and families of seven children. The names of the others are—John Gough, married, without family; Daniel Clarke, who has left a widow and eight children; Thomas Burgess, single; Thomas Gough, 15; and Edward Kent, son of Thomas Kent. The explosion is supposed to have been caused from an accumulation of sulphur underneath the scaffolding, and that either one of the unfortunate men dropped a candle or spark, thus causing ignition; or that some of the foul air escaped, and, coming in contact with a candle, produced the sad result recorded. An inquest was held on Saturday, at which Mr. J. P. Baker, Government Inspector, was present; but as he desired before giving evidence to examine the workings, and obtain plans, the enquiry was adjourned to the 26th inst.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the South Staffordshire Railway Company was held to-day, at Birmingham, to consider an agreement to lease the line to the London and North-Western Railway Company. The line is at present leased to Mr. M'Clean, and his lease will expire in 1871. Under the provisions of the lease, which was originally for 21 years, the lessee pays a percentage upon the capital, which, rising from 2 to 4, and now 4½ per cent., would, if its terms were maintained, be for the last seven years 5 per cent. The lessee, however, has the power, before the period when the interest payable rises to 5 per cent., to give notice to surrender his lease, and the company may require him to continue it, paying at the rate of 4½ per cent. to shareholders; so that, in fact, that rate is guaranteed to the year 1871 on the security which Mr. M'Clean affords, and which consists of a deposit of 10,000*l.*, which is liable to forfeiture on the failure of the lessee to fulfil the conditions of the lease. The proposal of the London and North-Western Company is to pay 4½ per cent. during the period of the present lease, which the lessee has arranged to transfer to them, and 4 per cent. thereafter, for 99 years. The arguments in favour of this proposal were mainly the advantage of the guarantee of a powerful company, the difficulty of working a short line, except in union with a great company, and the difficulty experienced in raising the capital for the completion of two branches, the works in connection with which are in consequence suspended. The proposal was opposed by Col. Dyott, the vice-chairman of the company—all the other directors supporting it—on the ground that the interset proposed to be paid was inadequate to the value of the line, and he proposed an amendment adjourning the question for six months. This was carried by a show of hands, after which a poll was demanded.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA—PASTURAL AND MINERAL.

At the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, Mr. GALTON (the Secretary) read extracts from Mr. MacDouall Stuart's Diary of his explorations, undertaken previously to his late daring adventure through the centre of Australia towards the Gulf of Carpentaria. He discovered well-watered districts and springs belonging to the basin of Lake Torrens. Driftwood and rubbish were found 15 ft. high on the trees bordering the River Neale, proving the large quantity of water which during the rainy season must pour through the valley. His examinations extended to lat. 27·30°, between long. 135 and 136°, but he could not reach the northern limit of the vast lagoon discovered. Indications of gold were found, but his health having broken down he returned, and succeeded with Mr. Kekewich and two men in reaching Chambers' Creek on Jan. 21, 1860, after an absence of about three months.

LORD ASHBURTON in the chair.

Sir R. MURCHISON said, that as the paper just read had been communicated by himself from Messrs. Chambers and Finke, the two remarkable gentlemen of South Australia who originated the explorations, and provided the means wherewith to prosecute them, he felt it necessary to lay before the society a few results which had been achieved prior to Mr. Stuart's previous and subsequent discoveries. Until the present occasion they had been ignorant of the fact that Mr. Stuart, between his first and second exploration, had diverged from his route into the gold country—the Stuart range—and had discovered what was important to them as geographers, in a theoretical sense, and even of greater importance as a general consideration, the appearance of this gold country, which could or could not be colonised. Fortunately, there was present that evening a member of the Legislative Council of South Australia, the Hon. J. Baker, who was a gentleman of great intelligence, and who, he had no doubt, would communicate his views upon the matter; and had Mr. Baker not been detained at Paris, he would have been present to have entered into the discussion upon the hypothesis as to the existence of a saline depression in the interior. Of so much importance and interest had been Mr. Stuart's communications, that he (Sir Roderick) was sure the Royal Geographical Society would early confer on that remarkable man, Mr. Stuart, one of its highest honours, and that the society would also return their most grateful thanks to the enterprising and liberal gentlemen, Messrs. Chambers and Finke, who had been his employers.

The Hon. J. BAKER thought there was no doubt the theory of Sir Roderick Murchison as to the saline depression would be found to be correct, and also that a good available country in the interior of Australia, in accordance with the expectations of Colonel Gawler, had also been found to exist. When Mr. Baker visited Lake Torrens, the natives described the country in the best way they could by impressing upon the sand with the palms of their hands, indicating that there was a depression somewhere in the neighbourhood of the spot now known as Lake Gregory, and made representations with their fingers that there was a drainage in each direction into the basin. They also indicated that there were fish; and from what could be understood by their representations they supposed there were swans and numerous descriptions of water fowl. It was subsequently found that the whole plain was covered with wild fowl of every description, including the black swan, as indicated by the natives. He thought there was no doubt that, as supposed by Sir Roderick Murchison, there was a depression, and also a large body of water. In corroboration of that fact, he might state that when the Deputy Surveyor-General visited the neighbourhood he found what he thought to be an immense lake. Supposing an important discovery had been made the Surveyor-General was dispatched with an iron boat for the purpose of navigating its waters; but, when he reached the place, to his great surprise there was no lake at all, but merely a water-washed plain. The water had altogether subsided, as that it was clear there must be a large reservoir to receive it, because there had not elapsed a sufficient space of time for it to have been cleared away either by absorption or evaporation; therefore, he was of opinion that it must have been drained off into a large reservoir further north. There was no doubt in his mind, judging from the descriptions which he had received in conversation with Mr. Stuart, and his second in command, Mr. Kekewich, that there was an extremely good country to the westward of this depression. He did not intend to compare it with the Romney Marshes, or any other of the strong pasture or agricultural land of England; for the latter purpose it would probably be never available, but it was good for pastoral purposes—far superior, indeed, to much of that which was now occupied; and, therefore, to squatters it would be a good country, through which a line of communication to the north-west coast would be opened up, and it would be the means of establishing a large and thriving colony there. Its position would, at the same time, be very favourable for the supply of any such colony, or others which are afterwards established on the north-west, with stock in abundance. Looking at the various points he believed—nay, he was satisfied—it would be a great pastoral country; for in Australia they always considered if they could find water for their cattle the cattle would find foood for themselves, and he had never known an instance in which a country upon stocking had not rapidly improved, and turned out better than its original discoverer contemplated. He had hoped that Sir R. Murchison would have given some opinion with reference to the springs. It was quite clear that there were large mineral deposits, and he thought they would have had an opportunity of hearing Sir Roderick's opinion upon them. Notwithstanding the statement that the country throughout was utterly worthless and arid, it possessed innumerable springs of a peculiar formation on each side of Mr. Eyre's brook to Mount Hopeless; and in the immediate neighbourhood of that place many such springs were found, in some cases not more than five or six miles apart, which would be sufficient to water any quantity of stock the country was capable of bearing. With reference to Mr. Finke, who was, in fact, the original suggestor of the exploration, and at whose instigation Mr. Chambers agreed to share the cost, he (Mr. Baker) wished to take the opportunity of refuting the statement made in a paper which was some time since read before that assembly, which seemed to reflect upon the honour and integrity of Mr. Finke, who had made mineral discoveries known as Chambers and Finke's, situated north of Port Augusta, of as much importance to South Autrulia as were the explorations of Mr. Stuart in another point of view. The statements made in that paper with regard to Mr. Finke were altogether without foundation, and were most injurious to that gentleman; and, under these circumstances, he (Mr. Baker) trusted some honourable mention would be made of Mr. Finke in the proceedings of that society.

The CHAIRMAN felt confident that his hon. friend, Mr. Baker, must have been misinformed, for the name of Mr. Finke he had always regarded with honour and respect. He felt perfectly certain that no disparaging reflection had ever been cast upon Mr. Finke in any of the society's proceedings.

The Hon. J. BAKER continued—Although Mr. Finke's name was not mentioned, it was thought that such a reflection had been made; but, of course, if such were not the case there was no necessity for his observations.

After a few remarks from Colonel GAWLER,

The CHAIRMAN said that, thanks to Mr. Stuart and his employers, Messrs. Chambers and Finke, they had at last obtained some information as to the interior of Australia. Although the Nile had been a problem for ages, yet under the vigorous search and enterprise of Englishmen Australia would soon be conquered. He most heartily accorded with the view expressed by Sir Roderick Murchison, that Messrs. Finke and Chambers had a very great claim upon the gratitude of that society, and upon Englishmen generally; and he had no doubt that society would think fit to award to them an acknowledgement which their exertions merited. In a short time the value of those explorations would be known, and then it was that they would put the crown upon their heads with the accumulated honours which their successful exertions merited.

The usual courtesies to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

In reference to the remarks of Sir Roderick Murchison, with respect to a communication furnished by Messrs. Chambers and Finke, through Sir Roderick, instead of the Colonial Office, the subjoined letter, addressed to an influential member of the Legislative Council of the colony, is explanatory as to the reason why that unusual course was adopted:—

North Adelaide, Dec. 25, 1860.—I send no sketches of the scenery, &c., made by Stuart, by this mail, for the best of reasons—I have none ready. I shall, doubtless, have some communication from Sir R. Murchison, and he may devise some plan for their safe transmission, and from his high position will not tamper with anything of value to others for his own personal benefit. You having known me well for the last 22 years, and being aware of the labour and money these minerals, sketches, &c., have cost us, and how we are now being used, will, I trust, fully explain to Sir Roderick Murchison, in a plain way, that he may not think we hold back anything that would be interesting to the British public, from any mercenary views. All we have is at his command for the British public, and would have been before it long ere this, had we had confidence in the Queen's representative here.

Sir R. G. MacDonnell is in a great storm about Stuart's map (1858-9), which he travelled by, as he thinks it will all come out; and so will truth and justice yet be done to our great explorer by gentlemen of England, who will at once see from dates that Stuart has been pirated of his laurels as an explorer.

The Duke of Newcastle will, I hope, fully vindicate our actions. I shall long for a letter from you, as that will put at rest our want of confidence, and we shall be too happy to have some one we can confide in to let the world known of any discoveries, and not be oblige to keep them locked up for fear they will be taken advantage of. Stuart is now off, and out of the boundary of this colony—God speed him. I am getting the men that were on the mines to state in writing how and what Sir R. G. MacDonnell did and saw on his alleged visit to the mines.—JAMES CHAMBERS.

MINING IN AUSTRALASIA—MONTHLY SUMMARY.

MELBOURNE, DEC. 26.—Another month has rapidly flown by, and with it the moment has arrived for penning our usual report on the mining interests of this colony. The Government escort has brought down during the month 147,490 ozs. of gold, and 155,800 ozs. have been exported. Supposing the amount to be brought down during next week to be equal to the average of the year, the yield of the past twelve months will show a deficit, compared with the year 1859, of 130,000 ozs. of gold, equivalent to 520,000*l.* here. This deficit may be accounted for through the large decrease in the number of diggers, many thousands having been drawn off at an early period to the different railway works. On many of our gold fields the discovery of new leads and quartz reefs are almost of daily occurrence, and some promise to be of more than ordinary importance. A new rush has taken place to M'Kinnon's Station, in the Avoca district. A number of payable claims have been bottomed; the gold is very rough, coarse, and angular, as if it had not been carried far from the reef in which it was first deposited. Wahgunyah seems to be more celebrated for the number than the richness of its deep leads, some seventeen having been opened up in the district. A considerable number of miners are engaged upon them, the yield generally averaging from 1 to 1½ oz. per load. Several quartz reefs have also been found in the district, some of considerable promise; so much so as to induce the erection of a crushing-mill at Lake Moodimere, the nearest water supply. At the Indigo a small lead has been discovered near Cornish Town at a depth of 175 ft.; the wash-dirt is only 8 in. thick, giving a return of ⅛ oz. of gold to the load. A new quartz reef, 4 ft. thick, has been found near the Perseverance Lead, Bowman's Forest, and is said to show plenty of gold.

The leader of the Government prospecting party, No. 6, has arrived in town, and reports the discovery of an extensive and permanently-payable gold field, on the Mitta Mitta, 40 miles from Yackandandah. This gold field is reported to be about 45 miles long, with several branches from 15 to 20 miles, all payable ground. The same party reports the discovery of another gold field, at the head of Sandy Creek, which will pay good wages, if the Government will aid the district with a grant for a reservoir, for storing a supply of water for the summer. Discoveries of gold are extending to the sea-coast. A few weeks ago a discovery was announced of gold-bearing quartz reefs almost on the shore in Gipps Land district, and also near to the coast in the Portland and Belfast district. Good accounts of several small rushes in the neighbourhood of Dunolly continue to be received; and the reefs at White Hills, Maryborough, fully answer expectations, a parcel of 17 tons having produced 48 ozs. 4 dwts. of gold. From Back Creek we learn a few of the miners still continue to make good finds at Kangaroo. A nugget of 57 ozs. was found a few days since; and in another spot a patch of gold, weighing 6 lbs., in a claim not worked out. Another nugget was picked up on the surface at the lead of Kangaroo Flat by an old man, containing 59 ozs. of gold. Some of the late crushings at Forrest Creek have given yields of 2 ozs. and 3 ozs. per ton, and the general average is better than usual.

The only intelligence from Ballarat of especial importance is the reported discovery of a new lead by the Triumphant Company, in conjunction with the Malakhoff Lead, from which a single bucketful of the wash-dirt has yielded 43 ozs. 18 dwts. of gold. The Grank Trunk Leads Gold Mining Company, in whose ground the four famous leads—the Inkermann, Golden Point, Frenchman, and Redan—exist, have commenced sinking a shaft, in accordance with the terms on which they hold the ground; and we fully expect by this time that the merits of this company have been laid before London capitalists, with the view of raising the necessary capital to develope it. The sett is a very extensive one, extending for 1¼ mile in length, and the width is only proclaimed when the run of the outside leads is ascertained. There is no reason why the four leads in this ground should not be as rich as they have proved for some miles previously to entering it; but should it only prove to yield half the return of the ground already worked the fortunate proprietors may count their gains by millions sterling. Independent of these four leads, the ground contains numerous quartz reefs, which will occupy generations to work out.

It will be remembered we reported last month that a large cake of amalgamated gold, weighing 2247 ozs., had been obtained from a parcel of 22 tons of quartz, raised from the Columbian Reef, Inglewood; and the fortunate proprietors of the same mine have since raised a quantity of quartz, which they divided into five parcels, with the following results:—The first lot, weighing 70 tons, yielded 3200 ozs. of gold; the second lot, 40 tons, yielded 600 ozs.; the third lot, 80 tons, yielded 296 ozs.; the fourth lot, 7 tons, yielded 18 ozs. 7 dwts.; and the fifth, 8 tons, yielded 23 ozs. 15 dwts.: in all 4138 ozs. of gold from 205 tons of quartz. After this even the best of our other large yields sink into insignificance; yet they are worthy to be recorded, as being highly satisfactory. Thus, a parcel of 6 tons, from a new reef near the Loddon, being one of several lately discovered, yielded 252 ozs. of gold, and is said to be much similar stone to the Columbian Reef. Another parcel of 11 tons, from another reef in the same district, yielded 100 ozs. of gold. These returns suffice to show the value of our quartz reefs, especially when we are enabled to assert, from extensive and practical data, the fact that an average yield of 4 dwts. of gold to the ton of quartz will pay expenses, and that 5 dwts. will leave a profit, wherever the reef is of sufficient width to be taken down without breaking into the country; and it is quite the exception where such is not the case.

We are much pleased to observe that London capitalists are becoming alive to the value of our golden treasures; and we trust the London Victoria Gold Mining Company is the forerunner of many more to follow, having the same object in view. There is now an opening for the operations of a company on a large scale, to purchase mining setts, with machinery on them, and the ground nearly developed, at prices that we are certain would pay the adventurers cent. per cent. within a few months, and with a prospect of paying heavy dividends for years to come. In fact, we are intimately acquainted with spots such as we describe, and we cannot too earnestly press the subject upon their attention. A question will naturally arise,—If such riches are so near at hand, why do not we secure the golden egg for ourselves? And our answer is, —The want of capital prevents us. Capital exists in but few hands in this colony; and the bulk of the people are needy, and await the co-operation of the British capitalist to assist in developing these immense resources. C. LEICESTER AND CO., Consulting Mining Engineers.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

KAPUNDA.—Dec. 24:—During the month some crushes had occurred in one part of the mine, which had injured two of the shafts and some of the levels, and delayed the operations in progress to cut the main lode at the 60 fathom level. These crushes would render necessary some alterations in the buildings and dressing-floors at surface. The manager also reports that the returns of ore continue to be satisfactory, with good prospects for the future. On weight and assay, the October ores proved to be 330 tons of 19·420 per cent. average produce, equal to 65 tons of pure copper; and the yield for November is reported as 258 tons of similar average produce. Since the date of the last advices (Nov. 26) the shipment of 57½ tons of copper per *Blackwall* had been completed, and freight had been engaged, per *Westburn*, for about 60 tons, of which 36 had been shipped. The smelting-works were in good order.

GREAT NORTHERN.—The advices from the local committee are dated Adelaide, Dec. 26. They state:—We refer you to the reports as to the satisfactory continuance of operations at the mines. The prospects are more favourable than ever. The following is a return of ore on account of the company to this date, dispatched from the mines since June 27:—Ore shipped per *Bielefeld* at Port Augusta, 38 tons; per *Austral*, 45 tons; *Maria Johanna* (engaged), 50 tons; ore at Port Augusta, 67 tons. You will observe by Capt. Pascoe's remarks that a much larger quantity could have been got ready with proper dressing machinery at the mine. The bill of lading per *Maria Johanna* cannot be got in time for this mail; but that vessel is to take as near 50 tons as she can, you may, therefore, declare the insurance accordingly. The miners ex *Ramilies* and *Schah Jehan* have arrived at the mines, and set to work. The committee have not failed to represent to Mr. Finke the necessity of his accompanying Capt. Pascoe to the eastern mines, so as to enable him to give a full report of all the company's properties; they will do all in their power to ensure your having it by the next mail.

Capt. J. B. Pascoe reports as follows, under date Dec. 13:—I have sent away 21 drayloads of ore since Wednesday last, and expect to send six more to-day, and can send away 50 tons any day. Our mine continues good; it is full of ore. I have advice from Mr. Tassie of 20 more drays being on the road up, which will keep us busy, and I hope that you will have at least from 120 to 150 tons shipped on board the next vessel; how much more we shall be able to get down will, of course, entirely depend on the number of drays that arrive. I have issued notices for additional drays; and I believe we shall have as many and, perhaps, more than we require after the wool season and harvest. Fourteen fresh miners have arrived, and are all working. We cannot possibly go to the eastern mines for another month.

NORTH RHINE.—Dec. 26: Capt. Barker reports:—The cross-cut is now 23 fms. east of Cope's shaft, the distance we have driven this month being 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. Since my last we have cut through the large lode again; on the north side of the cut it is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and on the south side it is 5 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and yellow ore. The lode has considerably improved in the 20 fm. level, but has not yet attained a sufficient depth to free it entirely from the mundic, and to have that mundic replaced by copper in remunerative quantities. That this change will doubtless take place is the universal opinion of all who have seen the ore from the 43, though the copper is deeper than we expected. The south end is now 34 fms. south of Cope's.

WORTHING.—Dec. 23: The rod and plunger have been fixed during the month, and the engine works well, keeping the water at 2½ strokes per minute. A cross-cut east has been commenced at the 33 fm. level; it is expected that some lodes will be met with here shortly. The 33 south is driven 9 fms.; lode 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, with black and yellow ore. It is believed that the main part of the lode is further west, and a cross-cut is about to be put out to prove it. From the 33 north 30 tons of good yellow ore have been raised during the month. In the 23 south, the stopes north and south of winze have been very productive; during the month above 100 tons of ore have been raised by eight men from this point. These stopes will turn out a large quantity of ore. In the stopes in the 23, south of Hocking's shaft, they have raised a good pile of yellow and black ore. The water has been nearly all let down, and in another month the south part of the mine will be dry, and can be worked to advantage. In the 12 south the tributers have got wages; and now the water has receded winzes can be sunk and the ground stoped. The mine is looking well, and all the work is being carried on with economy. The crusher works well, and the new dressing machinery is a perfect success. The regulus will be of a better quality in future. Quantity of ore raised during the month, 150 tons best, and 100 tons seconds; 41½ tons of regulus of better quality have been shipped per *Result*.

BON ACCORD.—Dec. 22: The Chairman writes:—Having now got the water entirely under control, it is the intention of the committee to carry out the works they were engaged upon previous to the interruption caused by it. In addition, they will prove Killicoat's workings, as advised by Capt. Frisk, and also go on with the explorations at Jeffery's shaft. Although I am disappointed at the result of the working just closed, I do not see that we need be discouraged as to the prospects in other parts of the mine. We will now be able to get to the 40, and drive thence, as originally intended.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER.—Dec. 26: There were eight furnaces and one refinery at work. The amount of coal at the works on Dec. 22 was 3610 tons, and wood 5161 tons.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL.—Dec. 24: The quantity of quartz crushed during November was 2932 tons, yielding 2217 ozs. of gold, being an increase of 3 dwts. of gold per ton. The amount received on Clunes account for six weeks was 3816*l.*, and the expenditure 2221*l.*, showing 1595*l.* profit. The machinery was all in good working order. In reference to the produce of the mine, Mr. Bland states that there is a decided improvement in the yield of the quartz. The return for October gave 11 dwts. 7 grs. per ton; November, 15 dwts. 3 grs.; while that for December will be quite 19 dwts. to the ton, which, he trusts, will remove any anxiety about the mine failing in depth. A remittance of 2000*l.* has been received by this mail.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN.—Dec. 21: Dickson's shaft is now down about 12½ fms., with an easy blue killas in the bottom. The shaft is divided and cased to this level. The ground, although it is worked with powder, requires partial timbering. A small quantity of water, which we believe to be permanent, appears in the shaft. The whim is nearly ready, and I trust the end of next week will see it in working order. Mr. Morehead, the superintendent, is still actively engaged in maturing arrangements connected with the proposed lease of 2560 acres of coal-bearing land, mentioned in the last report of the directors. He has visited the property several times, and on each occasion spent several days there. Boring operations were being continued with very satisfactory results, and the mining engineer conducting them concludes his report in these terms:—"From the above facts and proofs I feel confident that the identity of the coal with the Wallsend seam is now complete, and that the same exists under the whole of the 2560 acres, with the possible exception of a very small triangular portion at the extreme north-east."

DUN MOUNTAIN.—Dec. 8: We hand you Mr. Doyne's estimate for the railway from the Dun Mountain Mines to the Port of Nelson, and await your instructions to begin with the work. Mr. Doyne states that the railway will pay itself in time, independently of its necessity to carry the chrome from the mines, and he advises its immediate commencement. The London directors sent out directions in November last to begin the railway, and the Nelson committee would be in possession of their despatches by the Feb. London mail.

WHEAL ELLEN (S.A.).—The water is in fork to below the 50; the men have worked in the back, and have a good lode there, they have also been working in the 40, south of the new shaft, and have cut into a large-sized lode of very rich ore, nearly all galena. Men have also been put to open up more ground in the Cork-screw shaft, and coming south have been working on a lode 8 feet wide, of gold iron gossan, with carbonate of lead in it. The iron gossan holds well down the hill. A shaft now down some fathoms, and some distance further down the section than the north shaft, is yielding gossan very abundantly, and the lode seems as large there as at any of the other places on which it has been opened.

GOLD IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA—WHEAL ELLEN.—We have seen a parcel of gold, (sent to England by this mail), which has been obtained from the iron gossans in the Wheal Ellen Mine. The reports of both the mine captains state that it exists in large quantities, and the yield of gold from it is equal to, if not greater than, the average yield of the reefs that are being worked in Victoria. The produce of gold, which is obtained at Wheal Ellen is leaving a large profit upon the working, and which can be increased when a sufficient supply of water is obtainable. This produce of gold will be quite in addition to the returns obtained from the silver-lead lode, the reports of which are more favourable now than they were when the reports were written in January last. It is satisfactory to be enabled to refer to this produce, it being the first export of gold obtained from a reef in this colony; and from information we have received, we have no reason to doubt but that gold is abundantly present in all the iron and quartz reefs which may be found in the ranges lying between Cape Jervis and the Barossa country.—*South Australian Register*, Dec. 26.

In the same paper, we find the following remarks:—"Turning now to an older friend and nearer neighbour, we have another gratifying fact to record. The Wheal Ellen Silver-lead Mine, situated a few miles from Mount Barker in a south-easterly direction, has been worked for nearly three years, at a cost to its owners of about 35,000*l.* in all. That it is a genuine and thoroughly good mine cannot be doubted, but it requires operations on a larger scale than those which are at present carried on to develope its wealth. That desideratum will now be supplied, for the mine has been sold to an English company, with a capital of 60,000*l.* Of this sum 35,000*l.* is to be paid to the late owners, half in cash and half in shares, and the remaining 25,000*l.* is to be employed as working capital. We are sincerely glad to hear of this arrangement, on public grounds. The more energetic working of the mine will, of course, prove beneficial to the neighbourhood in which it is situated, and the profitableness of the enterprise to the English proprietors, will encourage further speculations of a similar nature. It is to mines of the proved genuine character of the Wheal Ellen that we wish to get the attention of the English capitalists directed; for they are the kind which will result in credit to the colony, and advantage to all parties concerned."

FOREIGN MINES.

COPIAPO.—Checo Mine: Estimated produce for December—First-class copper ore, 250 qtls.; second ditto, 700 qtls.=950 qtls.—value, $2589·06.—Price's Shaft: We are still splitting through attic in the 30 west, but as yet we have not met with any whole ground. The 30 east is for the present suspended, and the men are removed to the 30, on the north lode, to stope the backs on discovery. The stopes in the ends of the 30 winze are still poor. The 40 east is for the present suspended, and the men are removed to sink a chiffon in the western part of the sett on discovery. The lode in the 40 west is 2 feet wide, still of a promising appearance, but unproductive. The lode in the back of the 40 is 12 in. wide, producing ore of 35 per cent. The two winzes sinking under the 40 are suspended, and the men are now sinking another winze in the same level nearer the end; the lode in the same is 2 ft. wide, 12 in. of which is ore of 17 per cent. In stoping the back of the 30 west we have met with attle. Estimated quantity of ore at surface 350 qtls.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN MINES.—Estimated produce for Dec.:—

Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Quænangen ..... Tons	76	8	6·000
Raipas	12	7	0·840
Old Mine	115	4½	5·175
United Mines	14	5½	0·770
Michell's	4	4½	0·180
Thomas's	2	8	0·160
Total ..... Tons	222		13·125

Mining Report from the 3d to 18th Jan.

QUÆNANGEN.—Lode E: There is no material change in the 25 fm. foot stopes since our last. The lode varies in width from 4 to 6 feet, yielding 5 to 6 tons of ore per fm. In the east part of the stope the lode is still less productive than to the westward, with a large capel on the hanging side; but there is now a leader 1 ft. wide, composed of good work, with indications of further improvement. The stope below the 15 fm. level turns out about 3 tons of ore per fm, where the lode appears to continue regular, being full 2 ft. wide. In the 10 fm. working, west of Cole's shaft, the lode has latterly been variable both in size and value, but on an average has yielded 4 tons of good work per fm., and the prospects going down are equally favourable as before. The driving west from this stope has now reached a poor bar of ground, we have, therefore, suspended it, as its only object was to lay open the orey ground more conveniently for underhand stopes. The improvement met with in the shallow adit last month still holds good, where the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed wholly of good dredge work. The stratum is also of a very congenial description. In the stope above this level the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom, the quality of which is more mundicky than usual. The deep adit is without any alteration since our last. The tribute workings on lodes C and D are yielding remunerative returns, with equally favourable prospects as before. The stope on lode G turns out from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fathom, and to the westward fully maintains its size and character.

RAIPAS.—In the north-west side stope we have still about 8 ft. to reach the old workings. After holing, the men will resume operations in their old stope. The foot stope in this same working is still following the two veins of purple ore, which are of good quality, but small. Both the 10 fm. level and the adit stopes, on the barytes lode, have improved, particularly the latter, where the shoot of ore is worth 3 tons per fathom: at present this point looks very promising, but having no other working on it, combined with the very irregular character of the deposit at this place, renders it impossible to estimate its extent with any degree of certainty.

OLD MINE.—Bergmester's level, southerly, still looks well, where the lode is 1 fathom wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. This level is now extended from the shaft 28 fathoms, and as it is evident that the last 10 fms. driving have been on or near the junction of the two lodes, we consider it highly important to cross-cut from the railroad level further south. We have began a survey of the ground, to ascertain the most convenient spot, a diagram of which we will forward for your perusal by next post. The lode in the new stope continues large, and yields from 4 to 4½ tons ore per fathom. In Bergmester's stope the lode is 9 ft. wide, worth 3½ tons of ore per fathom. In No. 1 stope the lode is 10 ft. wide, yielding 3½ tons of mundicky ore per fathom. The working northerly from No. 1 looks promising, the lode being 7 ft. wide, with a leader of good work, 1½ ft. wide, near the hanging wall. There is no change to note in the rise work-

ings. The stope yields about 4 tons of ore per fathom. The ground continues very stiff in the level northerly, as also in the winze against, so that our progress does not exceed ¾ fathom weekly. The lode is large and regular, with good saving work intermixed, but does not carry any walls or facings to facilitate the driving. The ground in Carr's adit has been hard for the last two months, but in the last week it has much improved.

UNITED MINES.—The trial below the 40, at Ward's, is improved, the lode being 2 feet wide, over half of which is composed of good saving work, with a promising appearance. The lode in this level northerly is still very small, but carries good walls, with water issuing strongly in the end. One of the pitches on Woodfall's lode has rather fallen off in produce, but the appearances are encouraging, and we expect it will soon improve.

MICHELL'S.—The quality of the ore here has been rather low of late, but there is a great extent of promising ground ahead, which can be wrought most economically. The width of Thomas's lode seldom exceeds 6 or 8 inches, but the quality of the ore continues good, so that a little will pay.—C. TRELEASE.

LINARES.—Jan. 26: Pozo Ancho—West of Engine-shaft—South Lode: The lode in the 95, west of engine-shaft, is large and vughy, letting down a good quantity of water. The 85, west of Seville winze, is worth 1¾ ton per fm. The 61, west of Warne's shaft, is worth 2 tons per fm., lode very kindly. The ground in the 61, east of Warne's shaft, is hard, lode large, and spotted with lead. The lode in the 51, west of Monte's winze, is very small. The ground in the 41, west of Julian's winze, is harder than usual, lode small and unproductive.—East of Engine-shaft: The lode in the 95, east of engine-shaft, is large and strong, spotted with lead, but does not contain enough to value. The lode in the 85, east of Gabelon's winze, is chiefly composed of calcareous spar, granite, and lead ore. The 75, east of Salvador's winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom; the lode has varied very much of late, a few days since it was very productive. The 65, east of Taylor's cross-cut, is worth ⅛ ton per fm.; the lode continues without any change worthy of remark. The ground in the cross-cut in the 75, towards north lode, is hard for driving.—North Lode: The 65, east of Field's shaft, is worth 2 tons per fm.; the lode presents a very promising appearance. The 55, east of cross-cut on caunter lode, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode is looking very promising indeed.—Shafts and Winzes: San Jose shaft is worth 1¾ ton per fm.; this is a splendid lode, consisting of large lumps of lead embedded in gossan and decomposed granite. The ground in Crosby's shaft is much as usual; the water has somewhat moderated since last report. Damaso's winze is holed to the 65: it came down on the south wall of the lode whilst the productive part of the lode was on the north in the 65. Tobernucta's winze is worth 1⅛ ton per fm.; the lode is very compact and underlying. From the appearance of the lode in Jurado's winze we conclude that we are sinking on the north part only. Gil's winze is worth ¾ ton per fm.; the lode has slightly improved. The lode in Garibaldi's winze is very large and irregular. Ordone's winze is worth 1⅛ ton per fm.; the lode is very large and kindly, chiefly composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore. The lode in Ramiro's winze is large, and spotted throughout with lead. Seguro's winze is worth 1⅛ ton per fm.; the lode is compact and regular, and the ground moderately easy for sinking.—General Remarks: The weather is very fine for surface work, especially masonry, which we are pushing on as fast as possible. We find it extremely difficult to draw enough stuff with the present machinery to keep up the samplings. The stopes throughout the mine are looking much as usual. We estimate the raising for February at 450 tons.

FORTUNA.—February 2: Canada Incosa—West of Engine-shaft: The ground in the 7th level, west of Gomez winze, is somewhat easier, and the lode is looking very kindly. The 6th level, west of Clavel winze, is worth ⅛ ton per fathom—lode large and leady throughout. We have intersected the lode in the 5th level, west of Fernandez' winze, but have not yet cut it through to the south wall; the part opened is looking very kindly. The 4th level, west of Tirado's winze, is worth 1⅛ ton per fm.—lode very strong, composed of carbonate of lime, quartz, and lead ore. The 3d level continues in old workings; we hope, from present appearances, that we are not far from sound ground.—East of Engine-shaft: The 4th level, east of Lowndes' shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode has greatly improved since our last. The same level, west of ditto, is also worth 1 ton per fm.; this lode is very variable; a few days since it was worth 4 tons per fm.; it is still looking very kindly, and, viewing the splendid lode in the winze in advance of it, we expect a change for the better shortly. The 3d level, east of Lluret's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm.; this is a large and splendid lode. The lode in the 2d level, east of Bartolome's winze, is greatly improved in appearance, producing good stones of lead. The 3d level, east and west of Carro's shaft, is worth ½ ton per fathom, but, owing to the water being too quick, we have been compelled to abandon it.—Shafts and Winzes: Henty's shaft is worth 1¼ ton per fathom. Danaigre's winze is worth 3 tons per fm.—lode large and powerful. Rondon's winze is worth 1 ton per fm.—lode very kindly; this winze is midway between Tirado's winze and Judd's shaft. Canton's winze is situated 47 varas east of Lowndes' shaft, and in advance of the 4th level; it is required both for ventilating and opening the ground.—Los Salidos Mine: The 5th level, east of Antonio's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 5th level, west of engine-shaft, is split into small branches. The ground in the 4th level, west of Nunez' winze, is changed, and we appear to be close upon the lode; the end has passed through a strong joint, letting down water, and spotted with lead. In the same level, east of Cologon's shaft, we are now cutting in south, in the east side of cross-course, and hope to reach the lode shortly. The 3d level, east of Rusufa's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fathom; the lode is much larger, but not so compact and productive as heretofore. The same level, west of San Pablo's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The same level, east of ditto, is worth 1½ ton per fm.—lode still very promising. The lode in the 3d level, west of Eugenio's winze, is opening in the bottom of the end, indicating a speedy improvement. The lode in the 2d level, east of San Miguel shaft, is worth ¾ ton per fm.—lode very compact and regular. The lode in the 1st level, east of San Miguel shaft, is split into several small branches, moderately easy for driving.—Shafts and Winzes: San Pablo's shaft is worth 1½ ton per fm.—ground remarkably hard for sinking, so that our progress is very slow. Fernandez' winze is worth ½ ton per fm.; the lode is split into two branches underlying in opposite directions; at present we are carrying the north part only.—Salvador's winze is worth ½ ton per fathom; this winze is situated on the west side of the elvan course, and in advance of the 4th level. Munoz' winze is worth ½ ton per fm.; this winze is situated in advance of the 3d level, east of San Pablo's shaft, and calculated to get down by the time that the end reaches it.—General Remarks: The tribute pitches throughout the mines are producing the average quantity of mineral. The weather is very fine for surface work, and we estimate the raisings for February at 300 tons.

LUSITANIAN.—Feb. 5: Palhal Mine: The ground in the plat in the 40, at Oak engine-shaft, is of a hard gneiss.—Basto's Lode: The lode in the 50, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz. The lode in the 50, west of ditto, is 9 in. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 38, west of Taylor's shaft, is 4 feet wide, worth 2½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 38, east of River shaft, is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz and a little flookan. The lode in the 28, east of River shaft, is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, mixed with copper ore; worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 18, east of the same shaft, is 2½ feet wide, composed of flookan and quartz. The lode in the 8, east of River-shaft, is split into branches, it being in unsettled ground. The lode in the adit level, east of Pinto's shaft, is split into branches throughout the end. The lode in the adit level, west of Perez' whim-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes No. 1, in the back of the 50, west of Ernesto's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 2, in the bottom of the 28, east of Clondino's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 3, in the bottom of the 38, east of Henrique's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 4, in the bottom of the 28, west of Clondino's winze, is worth 1 tons per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 5, in the back of the 38, east of Clondino's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 6, in the back of the 8, east of Joze's winze, is worth ¼ ton per fm. of lead and copper mixed. The lode in the stopes No. 7, in the back of the 50, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is worth 2 tons per fm. The stopes No. 8, in the back of the adit, west of Perez' whim-shaft, is worth ⅔ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 9, in the back of the 28, east of Roderigue's winze, is 4½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm. of low quality ore.—Mill Lode: The lode in the 38, west from the caunter lode, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. The lode in the 28, east from the slide lode, is 6 in. wide, composed of flookan and spots of lead. The lode in the 18, west of the caunter lode, is 4 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 18, east of junction winze, is worth 1⅛ ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 18, east of Dea's winze, is worth ¼ ton per fm.—Caunter Lode: The lode in the 50, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is small and unproductive. The lode in the 18, west of the Mill lode, is very small and in hard ground. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 38, west of the caunter lode, is worth 1 ton per fm.—Great Caunter Lode: The lode in the 20, west of Oak engine-shaft, is 6 in. wide, composed of flookan. The lode in the 20, east of Oak engine-shaft, is 4 feet wide, spotted throughout with lead. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 20, west of Oak engine-shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm.—Ponte Lode: The lode in the adit level, west of the Caima, is split into branches.—Slide Lode: The lode in the 28, west of the Mill lode, is 1½ foot wide, of flookan, quartz, and stones of ore.—Carvalhal Mine: The lode in the adit level, west of the Caima, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, and flookan, with a branch of fine mundic 6 inches wide. The lode in the costean pit, on the hill east of the Caima, is 6 feet wide, composed of quartz, spotted with lead, with quantities of oxide of iron.

CENTRAL AMERICAN.—Alotepeque, Dec. 29: San Pantaleon Mine: During the month the shaft has been sunk 3 ft. on the course of the lode, which is 3½ ft. wide, composed of flookan, calc-spar, mundic, and silver ore, being all saving work, with every indication of soon becoming more productive.—San Damasio Level: In No. 4 stope, in the back of this level, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing about 4 cwts. of good quality ore per fm. The lode in No. 5 stope is 18 in. wide, producing 7 cwts. of first quality ore per fm. Another stope has been commenced, called No. 6 stope; it extends east from No. 5 as far as the No. 3 cross-course; here the lode is large (3 ft. wide); and, although at present it is only turning out a little broza, we are expecting, from its promising appearance, an important improvement daily.—San Juan Level: The eastern level, extending from Cornubia engine-shaft, has been driven, by six men, 13½ varas, at $13 per vara. The lode in this end is at present rather small, being about 10 in. wide, producing a little saving work of good quality. The same level, driving west from Cornubia shaft, has been extended 15 varas, at $8 per vara. At this point the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of gossan, calc-spar, and silver ore, worth from 2 to 3 cwts. per fm. There has been a stope commenced at the back of this level during the month, called Wasley's stope, which extends west from the winze 20 varas; in this back the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a branch of rich ore 4 in. in width, worth from 5 to 6 cwts. per fm. We have put four men to sink a winze east of Taylor's shaft, say, 30 fms., where there is a large and kindly lode gone down in the bottom. This winze would be reached by the Jan Juan western level, from Cornubia shaft, in the course of four or five months' driving. The cross-cut south from Taylor's engine-shaft has been advanced 3¾ varas, at $16 per vara. Nothing has yet been met with at this point; the ground is rather hard, and there is a large stream of water running from the end, which induces us to recommend the continuance of this cross-cut a few varas farther south.—San Alfonso Deep Adit: The lode driving east from the south cross-cut has been driven 12½ varas, at $10 per vara. Here the lode, although small, continued regular to within 2 varas of the present end, at which point it was disordered by another cross-course, supposed to be the same as seen in trial winze; this will be proved in the course of another week, when, if it is found that the lode is again heaved by the cross-course above alluded to, we cannot too strongly recommend that the first portion of this level be advanced by lines to the nearest point of our eastern workings, for the purpose of unwatering the mine at that depth.—Santa Catarina Mine: Six men have driven the cross cut north 1¾ vara, at $20 per vara. Finding that the orey mass had been entirely passed through, it was suspended, and the men placed to drive west on the deposit, or lode, where they have driven 3¾ varas, at $14 per vara. In this distance little or no improvement is observable; the quartz rock, which contains the small particles of silver ore, is running about 20° north of west, about 3½ ft. thick, and very hard.—San José Mine: In the level driving east from the old cross-cut four men have driven 10 varas, at $10 per vara. The lode is now 4 ft. wide in this end, with a little silver ore, and presents a most promising appearance. The western level, from the old cross-cut, has been advanced 4¾ varas. There has been whole ground in this end for the last 3 varas, but we found it had been left rather poor by the former workers; in the present end the lode is 3½ ft. wide, very encouraging in appearance, with a small branch against the north wall, which will produce about 3 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fathom.—Santa Rosalia: After clearing the old eastern level in this mine 70 varas, we came in contact with a mass of ground, through which 10 varas have been cleared and secured. For the last 30 varas of the above distance several small arches left standing by the former workers have been met with, showing that the lode at this part of the mine was very productive. We have been able to break some ore from them, where the lode would produce 15 cwts. to 1 ton of rich ore per fm.—Dressing Department: During the month ending Dec. 29 the following parcels of ore have been returned from San Pantaleon Mine:—7 tons 10 cwts., assaying 316 ozs. of silver ore per ton; 10 tons 9 cwts., assaying 187 ozs.; 7 tons 15 cwts., assaying 215 ozs.; 5 tons 19 cwts., assaying 68 ozs.; 6 tons 1 cwt., assaying 110 ozs.; 13 tons 16 cwts., assaying 78 ozs: total, 51 tons 10 cwts.—Jan. 2: The superintendent says:—"We have fixed on Jan. 17 for inaugurating the hacienda of San José, after which day we hope to work the barrels continuously; and, as our mining prospects are so good, I do not doubt of success." The stopes in San Pantaleon Mine had improved considerably. In San Juan level a fine bunch of ore had been passed through, assaying 338 ounces of silver to the ton. A stope above that level was turning out good parcels of ore. Good ore had also been discovered in the mine of Santa Rosalia; and from the new mine of San Antonio some samples of very rich silver ore had been taken, one assay being as high as 2115 ozs. per ton: 113 bags (about 7½ tons) have arrived at Southampton by this packet.

CLARENDON (Jamaica).—Josiah Martin, Jan. 21: At the Stamford Hill Mine the engine-shaft is about 16 feet below the 82 fm. level; the ground is good, and should it continue as at present, as soon as we get the 7-inch pumps placed in the 82, without doubt we shall be able to sink from 2½ to 3 fathoms per month until we are deep enough for a 94 fm. level. I said in my last report that I had put the men to drive north to cut the north part, or lode; we have driven about 6 feet, and cut a pretty-looking lode. We have cut into it about 4 feet to date, and find it to be composed of copper ore and prian, with spar and carbonate, with blende, or what we commonly call jack; it is worth for copper ore about 2 tons per fathom, and has a pretty white country about it. Such a lode has never been seen in Stamford Hill before. I have now set 1 fathom to cut the north wall, at 3*l.* 10s. per fathom; by this you will see the ground is not hard. We have broken from this lode 2 tons of good ore from the west. I have put four men to cut in north in the 70, as I think this lode is still standing to the north in this level; should this be so, and when cut if it is orey, like we have now in the 82, we shall lay open a good piece of orey ground. I think this lode is the Charing Cross lode by the underlie; if, however, it is not, the Charing Cross lode cannot be far from us in the 82. I shall put the men to saw timber next week, and lay in a small dressing-floor to dress up some ore to send home by the first vessel that leaves in March. Should the lode we have cut in the 82 hold good as at present, I think we shall not be long before we raise ore enough to pay, at least, the cost of the mine. I hope to write you better news by next mail. We have good weather, and the engine and pumps are working well.

TRUTH'S ECHOES; OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has shown some improvement during the current week. Although the transactions have been chiefly confined to progressive mines, there is a good enquiry for the leading dividend mines, which in all probability may result in actual business. The usual fortnightly account was held on Thursday, which passed off favourably. There appeared to be a deficiency of EAST CARADON, EAST RUSSELL, and a few others, which probably are all arranged by this time.

SOUTH FRANCES and WHEAL SETON shares have been in good demand, and several changed hands at advanced prices; but the latter has receded since.——WEST SETON have been in fair request, and buyers still in the market at quoted prices.——EAST BASSET and WHEAL BULLER have also been sought for at former quotations.——PROVIDENCE and NORTH TRESKERBY have been in good demand at former rates, and several shares transacted; the latter has not been quite so firm during the last two days.——STRAY PARK have fluctuated less during the past week than for some time previously, and appear firmer at present rates.——WEST CARADON shares are firm, and buyers at quoted prices; a few shares have been dealt in.——EAST CARADON shares have maintained the late rise, and in good request all the week; and although a slight change took place, they now appear to be as firm as before.——MARKE VALLEY and LUDCOTT have been dealt in, and buyers still to be found at market rates.——TRELAWNY, which have very considerably receded, show a tendency to improve, and a few shares changed hands at an improved price.——HERODSFOOT shares are firm, and enquired for.——EAST WHEAL RUSSELL have again receded; and unless some change takes place in the mine the general impression is that a greater fall will take place.——CREBOR have been in good request during the week; notwithstanding the recent call they appear firm.——LADY BERTHA have been dealt in, but at much lower rates.——EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS are being enquired after, and some shares changed hands.——HAWKMOOR are a little in request at present prices.——REDMOOR have been enquired after, and a great many shares changed hands, but not at advanced rates.——HINGSTON have been dealt in, and buyers at lower prices.——BOTTLE HILL, NORTH TRELAWNY, and a few other progressive mines have found buyers, and shares still in request.——NORTH EXMOUTH shares have been freely sought for at fair market prices, and from the improved prospects of the mine are likely to be in good demand.——ALFRED CONSOLS shares have been dealt in at improved prices.——GREAT ALFRED have been rather quiet, but some transactions have taken place.——WHEAL HEARLE have changed hands, but at lower rates than quoted.——WENDRON CONSOLS and WHEAL MARGERY have receded, and several shares in each have been transacted, but there does not appear any general cause for the decline in the former.——NORTH MINERA and WEST BRYN GWIOG continue in demand, and several shares have changed hands at advanced prices.——BRYN GWIOG and SOUTH BRYN GWIOG have also been dealt in at quoted rates.——DALE have been, and continue, in good demand at advanced prices, arising from the very considerable improvement which has taken place at the mine.——GREAT RETALLACK have been rather quiet this week, although there has been some transactions at rather lower prices.——HARRIETT have been in request at minimum quoted figures.——TREGULLOW CONSOLS have been in fair request, and shares have very much advanced, arising no doubt from the reported discovery at the mine being confirmed.——NEW TRELEIGH have changed hands at lower rates.——EAST GRENVILLE and NEW WHEAL FRANCIS have been dealt in at present prices.

EAST CARADON.—In extending the 50 cross-cut north they have intersected a lode from 5 to 6 in. wide, yielding full ⅛ ton of ore per fathom, and looking likely to improve. At the point of intersection the ground was hard, but where seen in the adit level it is full 4 ft. wide; consequently, with a change of ground, it is very possible it will improve. The caunter east has slightly fallen off, but the western end and stopes continue very good. There is no change in the 60 cross-cut, which still continues hard.——MARKE VALLEY is without any change; all the productive points keep up their returns.

At EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS they have completed the sinking of the engine-shaft to the 40, and it is decided to drive at that point west, where they expect to cut the lode by a drivage of 12 ft., and continue west to the cross-course, where they anticipate making a discovery. This may be fully expected, when the character of the lode and the position of the mine be taken into consideration.——At CREBOR, the lode in the 48, east of Cock's shaft, continues to look very well, yielding at present 4 tons of ore per fathom, and bids fair for further improvement. The lode at the shaft is looking better.——At WHEAL EDWARD, the lode in the back of the 50 is yielding 4 tons per fathom, and the winze full 2 tons. The 60 end west is worth 5 tons, and the 80 is slightly improved. Upon the whole, the mine is very much improved, and likely to maintain its position.——TREVOOLE: The lode in the 80 is about 4 ft. wide, carrying yellow and grey ore of rich quality, and, from its strong character, promises well. There is a cross-cut being driven 50 fms. further west from a parallel level, which will intersect the same lode; and, being in whole ground, good results are anticipated. The 50, east from Stephens's shaft, is worth 10*l.* per fathom.——TREGULLOW CONSOLS: Operations have recently been commenced; two shafts have been sunk on a large and powerful lode, about 6 fms. deep, and at that depth a fine course of tin has been discovered, which, should it continue as at present, may be considered one of the most important in the county. From the fact of the two shafts being 50 fms. distant from each other, and the appearances similar in each, there is every reason to expect its continuing that distance at least.——WEST PROVIDENCE: The branch in the end driving east (just opened upon) is worth 6*l.* per fm., and is being driven at 3*l.* per fathom; this branch has gradually improved as it deepened, as well as other branches just discovered; they will in all probability yield good returns in the levels below. The improved prospects of the mine, and the more favourable position of the finances, give a more satisfactory and encouraging tone to the meeting, held on Wednesday last, than shown for some time past.

At PENHALE MOOR MINE they have recently intersected a new lode in the south cross-cut at the 10 fm. level, and from present appearances likely to become a very important feature in the mine. From a trial of a ton of tinstuff the lode is found to be worth 25*l.* per fathom. This, with the other pleasing prospects of the mine, are likely to bring the property into a profitable and permanent position.——GREAT WHEAL BUSY continues to produce large quantities of ore. Among the most productive places may be noticed the 90 end, worth full 13 tons per fathom; the stopes, 12 tons; and a winze, 16 tons. The stopes in the 100 are yielding 8 tons, and Mathew's shaft 5 tons per fathom.

WHEAL MOYLE.—The engine was completed and ready for starting on Saturday, when every arrangement was made, but through the inefficiency of the loading of the cylinders a failure took place; otherwise, the mine would have been in fork, it is presumed, by the present time. The oversight will necessarily involve a delay, if no material injury has been sustained.——WEST STRAY PARK is represented to have improved; in the engine-shaft the lode is unusually large, but the ore-bearing portion is 2 feet wide, worth 25*l.* per fm. There is also an improvement in the 30 east; south lode worth 40*l.* per fm.——UNITED MINES are at present working to a loss, and likely to for some months to come, as the prospects are far from encouraging.——At WEST SETON an improvement is reported to have taken place in the 120 west, where the lode is yielding 3 tons per fm. The dividend at the coming meeting is likely to be full 10*l.* per share.——At EAST GRENVILLE the lode in the engine-shaft is improving in going down, and worth 10*l.* per fathom for tin, with other places looking more promising.——WHEAL GRENVILLE is looking more encouraging in the 100, both east and west; and Watson's lode in the 80 show indications of an early improvement.

WHEAL HEARLE is represented to be opening out fair quantities of tin ground, and the mine is likely to become one of a permanent character. The sales of tin for the present quarter will probably not be equal to the last, owing to the late severe weather precluding the dressing; consequently, the next will make up the deficiency, as it is already at surface.——NANGILES has been reconstituted, and now being worked under the Cost-book System, chiefly under local executive, of respectability and influence. The mine adjoins Wheal Clifford on the east, having the same lodes, which are stated to hold out considerable prospects, and that large returns may be expected, not only of copper and tin, but sulphur and mundic, which is found in large quantities at shallow levels.——DALE MINE is represented to have very considerably improved, and from its position and present prospects is likely to become a great and permanent mine. The discovery recently made is daily improving, and the lode at present is full 8 feet wide, and yielding fram 12 to 13 tons of lead per fm., worth about 12*l.* per ton, which can be broken with great facility. They have commenced sinking a new shaft, which will enable them to raise the produce with comparatively little expense. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—The new upward movement by the Bank of England in the rate of discount, so far from being recognised as one evoked by some glaring necessity, is demurred to in the highest quarters as probable seriously to derange the commercial and trading interests of the country, already weakened by a rate sufficiently onerous, even if warranted by circumstances, which is, however, denied. Credit must, at the same time, be given to the Bank for considerable foresight in these movements, and some speculators point to America as the proximate cause of that of yesterday, and, if so, the community have yet to learn the nature of the premeditated pressure. In politics the result of the struggle for possession of the last stronghold of the Italian peninsula merely opens the door to, as it may be, complications arising in the struggle for the acquisition of new territory by a great Power, and add to the universal agitations pending over the Continent in the spring. Judging from the policy of late of the British Cabinet, it may, however, be fairly assumed that the belligerents will be left to fight without the aid of British intervention, and, in such case, both our commerce and trade are safe from any serious disturbing causes. In the meantime the speculative markets, and mining in particular, are gradually assuming a more buoyant tone, and all good shares are sought after with an avidity characteristic of more palmy times, it being next to an impossibility that capital can be allowed to lie idle, and especially in the hands of those who having entered this arena at the higher prices of a few months since wisely avail themselves of the opportunity to average their purchases. If, then, *dans l'eloignement*, there is little to deter; the time to operate cannot be better chosen than when most shares, as now, are unusually cheap.——The discovery of a new tin lode, which the management consider important enough to convey by circular to the adventurers, has just taken place in PENHALE MOOR, and is rather opportune, the shares being in a drooping condition. The discovery is in the cross-cut going south in the 10, where it is 3 or 4 feet wide, good work for tin, and worth 25*l.* a fathom. Suggestions are made in the report that it may be the champion lode of the sett, and active explorations are promised to settle that question, which, from the plan annexed to the report, appears a very important one. WHEAL DAMSEL, from a most respectable source, is noticed to the writer as probable to advance considerably beyond its present value. Leading points in its favour are that the shares are only 5l2 (an item on which too great importance cannot be attached), and the district in which it is situated, that of Gwennap. At present the price is 13*l.*, or less than 7000*l.* for the mine, whereas the expenditure has been already 9000*l.* Some marked successes are also attending the mining career of the present manager of the mine, which in the ordinary course of things generally acts as a stimulus to individual energies; just as a person having a run of good cards at whist plays out his games with increasing confidence. Enquiries have been made for and of WEST SOUTH CARADON shares, the district of which is also a leading one, and the situation of the sett highly favourable for success. In 4096 shares, and are moderate in price, about 22s. 6d., but very firmly held, and not plentiful.

An adverse statement has come before the public in the columns of the Journal (anonymous to the public) respecting the condition and prospects of the DEVON GREAT CONSOLS, written apparently by a practised hand, and has had the effect of flattening the shares, which are quoted as low as 400*l.* That the management will make a stand against the conclusions of the report cannot be doubted, for in so gigantic a concern (to compare great things with small ones), possessing miles of levels, it cannot be doubted but that important discoveries may yet be made; whilst, on the other hand, it would be manifestly unsafe to consider the old mine (proper) as exhaustless—but what of the new ground eastward, which is thus commented upon by "Typhoon?" In the extension of the sett eastward, for which an enormous sum was paid three years since, they have not found the lode, but are still in search of it by a cross-cut adit at the eastern extremity of the sett, in a stratum as black as coal, and *within gun-shot of a stone quarry*. Certainly a "stone quarry" is an ugly customer for association with copper ore, unless the latter o'erleaps it, and is thus found again going eastward in, say, probably Crelake Mine, at Tavistock; but to render such a chance of value, the new footing of the lode, after the leap, must be within the Devon Consols sett, or it is of no value *to them*. Such, however, is the capricious character of mining and of lodes, that speculations like the present go for little towards suggesting to a holder of shares whether to sell or not; but that the share has had for some time a fancy price must be admitted, when it is remembered that there is a very small margin for reduction in value upon a 10 per cent. income share, being far below the average of first-rate dividend mines, whether of copper, tin, or lead, even under circumstances of adverse markets, such as the mining interest is now passing through, but of which glimpses of amelioration are becoming more vivid every day.

GLEANINGS AND GOSSIP.—A Cornish correspondent, whose reports are always reliable, writes as follows:—"STRAY PARK will put away a parcel of tin to-day, and I should fancy, from what I hear, that the shares are likely to rise above the present quotation of 37½. EAST ALFRED, at 25s. cannot be dear, with the prospect of cutting the lode in the 70 before us; the call next time will, no doubt, be trifling after such a sale as the last. WHEAL SETON and BOTALLACK are good for investment. MARGARET, at 53*l.*, would do, if tin does not go lower. So far good: but—ROSEWARNE AND HERLAND leave alone at at any price." The BRYNTAIL MINE has been frequently commented upon, and the writer is now happy to say that it appears to be fulfilling all the predictions hazarded respecting its ultimate results. A report of the 9th inst. describes the lode in the winze under the 10 as worth 2 tons of lead ore, and that against the shaft 1¼ ton per fm., whilst it is relied upon that the lode in the 25 cross-cut will be cut, and that this will prove an important point to the mine. On the 11th, 21 tons of ore would be sent off to market, and another parcel soon be ready. The following is worth giving verbatim:—"We are opening out a very good mine, and bear in mind that the ore producing is from that opening, and not from stopes, none being yet working. CROWLWM (under the same captaincy) is working on the same lode as Bryntail, and of the same character, but a bunch of ore has not yet been met with, although hoped for shortly. Bryntail shares may advance suddenly any day 50 per cent. or more in value, its success appearing no longer a problem. Several years since a mine called MICHELL, situated near the Merilyn Mine, in Flintshire, was worked for lead, but unsuccessfully, and although not finally abandoned, went into abeyance as a forlorn hope. Recently, in consequence probably of the success of Merllyn, explorations were renewed, and a fine lode has been discovered, which may probably make it a profitable concern; the shares, 6400, having already a value of from 7s. to 8s. per share, but may be capable of a considerable advance. LOWER PARK, another lead mine (limited, in 2000 shares, of 4*l.* each), is situated near Central Minera. A lode has been cut this week, and fine stones of ore raised, adding another item of success to the important district of Wrexham, where it is managed, with an office of reference in London. Recent advices from PROSPER UNITED MINES state, "We have some thousands of pounds in hand, and shall not want another call for some months," which is satisfactory information, inasmuch that two engines of large power will be required, it is understood, to work this important concern effectually, and that funds are in hand, perhaps, fully to meet their cost. In the mean time discoveries of rich copper ore are making, and the reports altogether highly encouraging.

P. S. FRIDAY.—A demand for LOWER PARK shares at about 22s. 6d., for PENHALE MOOR at 20s. advance on the price before the discovery stated above. EAST CARADON have advanced to 14¼, buyers. TINCROFT in great favour at about 6 to 6⅛, including a dividend approaching of 10s. per share probably, and for which, in anticipation, 8s. is offered by dealers. It is more than probable, following antecedents, that these shares will be worth as much after the dividend as before it. No safer investment. RETALLACK rather flat. BOTTLE HILL in demand at an improved price, but scarce. WHEAL MOYLE is a favourite share, and has settled down at about 30s., buyers. DALE: An important movement in the shares (20s. paid), 12s. to 14s. The lead lode yielding increased quantities. SOUTH MINERA (local management), in 4000 shares of 5*l.* 5s. each, in favour at 20s. to 22s. 6d. A highly respectable direction (limited).

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The market, on the whole, has been moderately active, although in some instances prices have receded; and in the absence of any improvement in the price of metals business will probably be rather restricted. The recent alteration in the Bank rate also tends to depress, not only the mining but all other markets; still there is an absence of anything like panic. There are several of our dividend mines that have been selling far too high to remunerate the investor—15 to 17½ per cent. cannot be deemed too much to be expected from this class of property; this, from the decline that has taken place, may now be secured by a proper selection of mines; while many of our progressive mines now offer greater advantages to the capitalist who is willing to wait a few months for results. We allude to mines that have advanced to that state when no further calls are likely to be made on their shareholders, The late rise in EAST CARADON, NORTH MINERA, &c.,—mines which we have constantly advocated on their real merits,—renders investments in progressive mines very attractive. We would not, however, be so presumptuous as to state that it is in the power of anyone to be at all times correct in their judgment on mining property. But while we cannot always command success, it is in the province of every broker, who knows, or ought to know, the merits of almost every mine that is currently dealt in, to caution their clients against concerns of a doubtful character, and having no semblance of legitimacy about them. It is a crying evil, and which tends to bring the whole mining market into disrepute, that very many parties have been victimised to a fearful extent by the duplicity of others. We fear that the credulous are too often led away by flattering prospectuses and reports of mines, without using proper precautions to ascertain the truthfulness of them. While the public are so indifferent in these matters themselves, it is not to be wondered at that their investments so frequently end in a partial, and sometimes a total, loss of their capital. These remarks do not apply to mining property specially, but to the various schemes that from time to time are brought into notice. Legitimate mining will contrast favourably with any other enterprise. If parties allow themselves to be duped into buying shares at exorbitant prices that bear no real market value, without making a proper enquiry into their merits, they are certainly somewhat to blame in the matter themselves. A circular from Mr. Chas. Parry, of Camborne, on the subject of a public audit of mine accounts, cannot fail to recommend itself to the serious consideration of all who invest in mines. If the principles embodied in the circular alluded to were generally adopted, it would tend to establish confidence in the distant shareholders; hence we advise our readers to peruse it, and form their own judgment on its contents.

HOW TO MAKE GAS IN THE DRAWING-ROOM.—In the *Ironmonger* for the present month is a suggestion of some importance to lamp manufacturers, and as the circulation of that magazine is strictly confined to the members of the ironmongery trades we may transcribe it:—Shall we make and burn our gas in a table-lamp? As the manufacture of gas is, in the minds of most people, inseparably connected with immense gasometers, barge-loads of coals, and impenetrable clouds of smoke, the general answer to this question will doubtless be—certainly not. Yet, if there be anything in the discovery of Mr. Kühne, of Berlin, the manufacture and use of gas in an elegant table-lamp is by no means beyond our reach. In attempting to devise a scheme for burning water gas, Mr. Kühne has pointed out a plan which, if successful, cannot but lead to the construction of a lamp in which the now much-used hydro-carbons shall be consumed and burned from an ordinary gas jet. Mr. Kühne states, that he obtains his water-gas by the decomposition of steam, reserving it in ordinary reservoirs for use, and in order to burn it, he connects what may be described as a common round-wicked paraffine lamp, with a pipe from which the water-gas issues. The water-gas tube is surrounded by a second tube, a space being left between them, into which is placed an ordinary cotton wick, which can be moved up and down at pleasure; the space between the tubes is closed at the bottom. These tubes pass through the oil chamber, an orifice being provided for permitting the wick to become saturated with the oil. After the wick has become saturated a third tube is fixed on the top of the second tube, which third tube is terminated by an ordinary or any suitable gas-burner. If the water-gas be now turned, so as to flow through the inner tube, and ignited at the burner, the second and third tubes will become heated, and produce olefiant gas by the decomposition of the oil, and this gas becoming incorporated with the water-gas, and flowing through the burner with it, produces a very brilliant flame. As to water-gas, it has yet to be proved that it can be economically employed for illuminating purposes, but if the olefiant gas can be so readily produced, there surely can be no reason why the consumption of 1 cubic foot of gas should not be made to manufacture a similar quantity. The heat above the chimney of an ordinary paraffine lamp is certainly as great as that which could be obtained from the outer tube in Mr. Kühne's arrangement, and the gas might consequently be as easily evaporated. Suppose, for example, the heat from the top of the chimney were made to pass through an ornamental scroll above the lamp, and thus communicated to the cotton, what would be the difficulty in getting the gas? It may be objected that the difficulty would arise in getting the heat in the first instance, but this is not insurmountable, since by the insertion of a heater, similar to that used in a plaiting iron, until the gas begins to come off, the necessary initial heat might be obtained.

COAL-WORKINGS—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The proprietor of the gasometer at Blaenavon, Mr. J. G. Williams, is under the impression that he has found a method by which the explosive carburetted hydrogen gas which accumulates in coal mines, can with safety be extracted. The invention is very simple. A receiver containing a syphon pipe is to be placed at the pit's mouth, and connected to gas-pipes of a sufficient size, which are to be carried down the pit, and through the workings, branch pipes being attached to the main pipe, with stop-cocks at all necessary points. These branch pipes, for conveying the gas to the main, are to be inserted in the roof or any other parts of the workings where gas is found to accumulate. The receiver on top of the pit is to be filled with gas, and a burner attached to the receiver will be lit; by these means all the gas which may be in the pipes will be sucked up through the receiver, the burner of which will keep lit as long as any gas remains in the pipes. Mr. Williams has constructed the apparatus on a small scale at his gasometer. This has been inspected by several scientific gentlemen, all of whom have pronounced very favourably of its performances.—*Cambrian.*

ASHTMA.—Dr. Locock's pulmonic wafers give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—HAPPINESS.—A disordered stomach or torpid liver is but too frequently the origin of our most melancholy thoughts, which nothing rectifies so much as these digestive pills. Headache, bile, and dimness of sight disappear before their potent sway, which gradually expels all impurities from the system, giving the mind serenity and vigour under a course of these pills, which never fail in causing all functions to work in perfect harmony, from which man's happiness results. Holloway's pills restore a healthy action to the liver, bowels, and kidneys, without pain or inconvenience. They relieve gout, rheumatism, chest complaints, diseases of the throat, and

THE SILVER BANK MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £5000, in 5000 shares of £1 each.

Calls not to exceed 5s. per share, at intervals not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. J. H. CHANDLER, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham, Chairman.
Mr. JAMES WALMSLEY, 12, King-street, London.
Mr. GEORGE WARD, Finchfield, Wolverhampton.
Mr. J. F. DAVIS, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Mr. JAMES BAGNALL, New John-street, Birmingham.
BANKERS—The National Provincial Bank of England, Birmingham.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Capt. Matthew Francis.
SECRETARY—Mr. Henry Peet.

OFFICE,—62, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

The Silver Bank Mines are situated two miles westward of the Devil's Bridge, near Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, in the centre of the most productive lead and silver-lead mines of that county; and the yield of the veins herein has already proved very remunerative.

A small amount of capital only is required to bring the mines into a profitable position. The permanency of the returns is unquestionable, as the surrounding mines have continuously declared large dividends for more than a quarter of a century.

Operations under this company have been limited, as only a part of the shares have been taken up. With a view to closing the share register, reports containing very comprehensive and interesting information, as also plans and sections, have been printed, which will be found well worthy of a careful examination.

The directors submit these particulars in good faith, and have agreed to take up more shares. The facts therein will enable any one to judge as to the *bona fide* character of this undertaking.

The reports set forth that the discoveries already made by the adit level may be truthfully valued at from £12,000 to £15,000, whilst below the adit a course of ore is laid open to the depth of 7 fms.

Reports and plans may be had on application at the office, as also the remaining unissued shares, upon which the two calls of 5s. per share already made on those issued must be paid. HENRY PEET, Sec.

62, Moorgate-street, February, 1861.

THE PATENT ATMOSPHERIC MARINE SALVAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit 2s. per share, and 3s. per share in twenty-one days.

Future calls 5s. per share, at intervals of two months.

A contract having been entered into for the construction of Rainbird's celebrated apparatus for raising sunken vessels, it is requisite that applications for shares be sent in, without delay, to the Union Bank of Manchester, or to the offices, where prospectuses, &c., can be had, and the model seen in operation.

Last year 1811 vessels, valued at upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, were wrecked on the British coast. It is estimated on careful analysis that upwards of 100 per cent. dividend will be realised in the first year of operation. No shares will be allotted except to original shareholders after the construction of the apparatus.

52, Cross-street, Manchester. JOHN COWLE, Hon. Manager.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE,

7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united businesses will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds	£500,000
Subscribed capital	447,180
Paid-up capital	137,000
Annual income from life premiums, upwards of	220,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

From Prof. De Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1858), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS,

SAILING FROM

LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Ship.	Captain.	Register.	Burthen.	To sail.
DAVID G. FLEMING	HATFIELD	1664	5000	Feb. 20.
SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS	CRUIKSHANK	1227	3750	March 20.
SHALAMAR	BROWN	1402	4200	April 20.

The clippers of this line are the largest, finest, and handsomest in the trade, and are well known for their famous passages, and the unswerving punctuality of their sailing engagements. Passengers must embark, without fail, on the day previous to advertised date.—For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

Willox's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

RE DODGE AND GIANDONATI.

MR. WM. HOOPER begs to acquaint the customers of Messrs. Dodge and Giandonati, and DEALERS in INDIA RUBBER and GUTTA PERCHA GOODS generally, that he has purchased the goodwill of the business of Dodge and Giandonati, and that he will give prompt attention to the execution of their orders. LONDON INDIA RUBBER MILLS, MITCHAM.

OFFICES, 7, PALL MALL EAST, S.W.

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of PROF. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

FITZMAURICE PURE GAS LIGHT WORKS

(large and small) continue SATISFACTORILY FITTED in many noblemen's MANSIONS, TOWNS, COTTAGES, FARMS, FACTORIES, SHIPS, and MINES. The same retort makes either oil gas or coal gas. Oil gas is brilliant, pure, detectable in odour, and free from sulphur. (See "Cottage Gas Works," 6d., Hebert, Cheapside). Complete moveable gas works, with gasometer, for 5 lights, £24; 20 lights, £75; 100 lights, £230; larger works in reduced proportion. Gas fitting done, chandeliers made or altered. Factory, 44, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell. JAMES COPCUTT, manager. Nothing to do with the Lime Light Company.

INCRUSTATION OF STEAM BOILERS.—EASTON'S

PATENT BOILER FLUID EFFECTUALLY REMOVES and PREVENTS INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS, WITHOUT INJURY to the METAL, with GREAT SAVING in FUEL, and with LESS LIABILITY to ACCIDENT from EXPLOSION. It is used by Her Majesty's Steam Storeships, Woolwich Arsenal, Honourable Corporation of Trinity House, Tower of London, by the principal Steam Packet Companies of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Hull, &c., and by engineers and manufacturers throughout the country. Testimonials from eminent engineers, boiler makers, and manufacturers, with full particulars, will be forwarded on application to P. S. EASTON and G. SPRINGFIELD, sole manufacturers and patentees, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, Wapping-wall, London, E.

AGENTS:—Liverpool, Mr. J. McInnes; Hull, Messrs. A. H. Fleming and Co.; Southampton, Mr. J. Clark; Birmingham, Mr. Adam Dixon; Belfast, Mr. W. T. Matier, C.E.; Nottingham, Mr. G. D. Hughes; Glasgow, Mr. W. Mutrie.—Foreign: Rio de Janeiro, Messrs. Miers Brothers and Maylor; Odessa and South Russia, Mr. W. Baxter; Hamburg, M. August Möller.

Mr. Easton has rendered steam navigation a decided service. If his fluid only effects a part of what is said in his testimonials, then it is worth a trial by every steamship owner in the world.—*Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal*, Dec. 28, 1860.

Messrs. Easton and Springfield have patented and are now manufacturing a fluid which, although it has been subjected to the severest tests, appears to give universal satisfaction.—*Mining Journal*, Dec. 22, 1860.

The most effectual, economical, and simple preventive of incrustation known.—*Commercial Daily List.*

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,

APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.

2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.

3.—It occupies a very small space.

4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.

5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.

6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

To be seen daily at W. P. Warner's, wine and spirit merchant, Welsh Harp, Edgware-road, near Cricklewood. References of the highest character will be given.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
London, Oct. 10, 1859. Hours, from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES,

DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

Conducted by MITCHELL and RICKARD (late John Mitchell, F.C.S., Author of *Manual of Practical Assaying*, Metallurgical Papers, &c.)

Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.

For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

OCCUPATION.—WANTED, the AID of a GENTLEMAN of

EXPERIENCE and INFLUENCE to ASSIST in FORMING a PRIVATE COMPANY to WORK a MINERAL PROPERTY of a FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER. The advertiser will defray expense of surveys and every means to test the *bona fide* character of the property. Arrangements might be made to obtain the secretaryship. References will be given and required.—Address in the first instance, "P. M.," 66, Cheapside, London.

SPAIN—WEST COASTS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL

AMERICA.—WANTED, a SITUATION of trust, either as RESIDENT or TRAVELLER in the above-named countries, by a gentleman aged 30, of practical mercantile experience, who will shortly be disengaged. Is perfectly acquainted with all the duties of a merchants' and mining office, the French and Spanish correspondence, the metals, copper, zinc, and silver ore, coal and shipping trades, travelling, &c. Six years most unexceptionable reference from a first-class house, the advertiser's present situation.—Address to "J. P. E. B.," 6, Mansel-street, Swansea.

TO RAILWAY AND ENGINEER DRAUGHTSMEN.—

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, not above 26 years of age, as DRAUGHTSMAN and CLERK in a LARGE MINING ESTABLISHMENT in PORTUGAL. He will have to assist an engineer in getting up surveys, mine plans, and sections. Must draw well, write a good hand, and if he understands something of out-door work will be preferred. Salary for first year, £120, and expenses out and home.—Apply, by letter only, to F. T. BARY, 11, Mincing-lane, E.C.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO PAIRS of RAILWAY WHEELS, on axles, fit for use.—To be seen at JOSEPH HODGSON and Co.'s, Victoria Wharf, Narrow-street, Limehouse.

TO MINE AGENTS.—WANTED, for LEWIS MINE,

ST. ERTH, a MANAGER and an UNDERGROUND AGENT. None but those who have had experience in tin mines need apply.—Application to be made before Thursday, the 21st inst., to Mr. J. LITTLE, Mining Offices, Redruth.

WANTED, an AGENT residing at COLOGNE to UNDERTAKE the SALE of IRON, BRASS, and COPPER BOILER TUBES; also, GAS, STEAM, ENAMELLED, and GALVANISED TUBING, &c., for the districts of Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine.—The best testimonials, as well as experience in the trade, will be required.—Address by letter, to "C. M. M.," Post-office, Birmingham.

WANTED, a SITUATION as COLLIERY VIEWER, by a person who has had several years' practical experience in the management of different collieries. Can survey, level, and keep plans. Satisfactory references can be given.—Address, "S. H.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, THREE of from 80 to 100 in. cylinder CONDENSING ENGINES, either new or good second-hand ones, together with 400 fms. of pumps of not less than 24 in. diameter.—Particulars of same, with prices, to be forwarded to Capt. JOHN TREVETHAN, Holywell, Flintshire.—Feb. 6, 1861.

A GENTLEMAN of CAPITAL, disposed to invest it, CAN be MADE ACQUAINTED with a SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION, now realising enormous profits.—State amount and all particulars, and address "Y. J.," 2, Barnsbury-grove, Barnsbury-park.

TO BE SOLD, ONE of WOOLRICH'S PATENT MAGNETO-ELECTRICAL MACHINES, arranged for the deposition of metals, consisting of four sets of magnets (ten in each set), 24 in. long, and eight revolving armatures, the whole mounted in very strong and substantial iron frames, and in good working condition.—Apply by letter, post-paid, Mr. B. W. GOODE, gold chain maker, 24, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham.

SOUTH DEVON.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, an EXCELLENT SLATE QUARRY.—For particulars, apply to "A. B.," care of Mr. ARPTHORP, 22, Bishopsgate-street Without, London.

PELYN WOOD MINE.—The SHAREHOLDERS are REQUESTED to COMMUNICATE with the UNDERSIGNED, in ORDER to OBTAIN a THOROUGH INVESTIGATION of the AFFAIRS of the company, and a SETTLEMENT of OUTSTANDING CLAIMS.

HANCOCK AND SHARP, Solicitors, 20, Tokenhouse-yard.
Dated this 8th day of February, 1861.

THE EAST INDIA AND LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY

(LIMITED).—The SHARE LIST of this company WILL BE CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. By order of the Board,

9, Mincing-lane, February 11, 1861. RICHARD DREW, Sec.

COPIAPO EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY (PABELLON AND CHANARCILLO RAILWAY).

—Notice is hereby given, that the GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held on the 5th instant, has been ADJOURNED until FRIDAY, the 8th day of March next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, to be held at the offices of the company, No. 2, New Broad-street.

And notice is hereby further given, that, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the above meeting, the shares numbered as under, with the payments made thereon, will be forfeited, unless the calls due are paid on or before the 26th inst., with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Shares Numbered	5,871	to	5,880, equal to	10 shares.
" "	6,806	"	6,825 "	20 shares.
" "	7,751	"	7,850 "	100 shares.
" "	8,011	"	8,035 "	25 shares.
" "	8,036	"	8,060 "	25 shares.
" "	11,536	"	11,540 "	5 shares.
" "	11,586	"	11,590 "	5 shares.

By order of the Board, EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1861.

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—The

ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the Acadian Charcoal Iron Company (Limited) will be HELD at Rider's Hotel, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at One o'clock, to receive the report of the committee in reference to the litigation between this company and Messrs. Hunter and Chowne, trustees of the Commercial Bank of London, and other parties. GEORGE WILKINSON, Sec.

Sheffield, February 9, 1861.

ROYAL CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF SAN

FERNANDO (LIMITED), CUBA.—Notice is hereby given, that, in conformity with the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, a GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Monday, the 25th day of February inst., at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering an account of the state of the company's affairs, and the progress that has been made in the winding-up, and also a report of the liquidators thereon.

CUNME. BORTHWICK
THOMAS CLOSE
WALTER SHAIRP } Liquidators.
W. D. STARLING

Dated February 13, 1861.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the directors have this day made a CALL of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE on the shares of the company, PAYABLE on or before the 10th day of April next, at the bankers of the company, Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., No. 4, Lombard-street, London, and the shareholders are hereby required to pay the same accordingly.

The transfer books will be closed from 22d January to 1st February, both days inclusive. By order, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.

187, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London, January 22, 1861

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica (Limited) will be HELD at the offices of the company, 187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at One o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the company's Deed of Settlement.

And notice is hereby further given, that the transfer books of the company will be closed from the 9th to the 23d day of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.

187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, February 2, 1861.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.—

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of February inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement.

N.B.—The transfer books will close on Wednesday, the 20th instant, and re-open on Friday, the 8th proximo. BENJAMIN WILKINS, Secy.

Offices, 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., February 13, 1861.

BARRAVORE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company, held at the company's offices, 33, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, on Friday, the 1st February inst., it was resolved that the Barravore Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited) be wound-up voluntarily.

Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of the foregoing special resolution, an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the company's offices, 33, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, at the hour of One o'clock, for the purpose of confirming or rejecting the said resolution. By order of the Board,

S. CRAMPTON, Hon. Sec.

33, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, February 14, 1861.

WEST POLMEAR.—At a MEETING of the committee of this

mine, held at Dunn's Hotel, St. Austell, on Wednesday, the 23d inst.,

P. CLYMO, Esq., in the chair,

It was resolved,—That a general meeting of the adventurers be held at St. Austell, on Monday, the 25th day of February next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for making the necessary arrangements for working of the mine, and to close the list of shareholders.

Any information may be obtained in the meantime of Capt. R. WILLIAMS, Charlestown United Mines, St. Austell, Cornwall; Mr. WM. CHARLES, 27, Austinfriars, London; or of the purser, H. W. HIGMAN, St. Austell.—Dated January 23, 1861.

TO CAPITALISTS.—MESSRS. LEICESTER AND CO.,

INSPECTORS and VALUERS of MINES, &c., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to SELECT and INVEST CAPITAL in MINING PROPERTIES, for which they charge 2½ per cent.; and they also COLLECT and TRANSMIT the DIVIDENDS, charging £5 per cent. on their amount. Messrs. LEICESTER and Co. earnestly call the attention of capitalists to the many opportunities they possess of investing, to pay from £50 to £150 per cent. per annum. Sums under £50 will be charged extra. All remittances must be made through our agent, Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London; or direct through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia.

THE MARLPOOL COLLIERY, EREWASH VALLEY, DERBYSHIRE.

MESSRS. MOODY AND NEWBOLD WILL SELL, BY

AUCTION, on Friday, the 1st of March, 1861, at the Royal Hotel, in Derby (in consequence of a dissolution in partnership), at Four o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions of sale to be then produced—

All that valuable COLLIERY, known as the MARLPOOL COLLIERY, situate in the EREWASH VALLEY, DERBYSHIRE, together with the WORKING and FIXED PLANT, consisting of ONE WINDING and ONE PUMPING ENGINES, about 2000 yards of underground bridge rails, sleepers, and props; a 12 ton weighing-machine, by the Butterley Company, machine-office and counting-house, blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops and tools, and all necessary plant for working the same. The colliery is approached by a railway from the Erewash Valley Line, about 1280 yards long, fitted with drum, round wire-rope, &c., for moving the trucks to and from the main line. There is the Comb and Waterloo coal seams to get, of the former about 35, and of the latter 61 acres. The Waterloo seam has just been proved by a shaft having been sunk down to it, about 90 yards deep, and the coal is of first-rate quality, a specimen of which may now be seen at the colliery. The coal seams are leased for a term of years, and the minimum rent is low.

The Erewash Valley is celebrated for its mineral wealth; and an opportunity offers to an enterprising person, which rarely occurs in this desirable locality.

For further particulars application may be made to Messrs. FREETH, HAWSON, and BROWNE, solicitors, Nottingham; Messrs. WOODHOUSE and JEFFCOCK, civil and mining engineers, Derby; or to the Auctioneers, Wardwick, Derby.

IMPORTANT SALE of the MACHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIALS of the DEVON KAPUNDA COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION,

at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Thursday, March 7, at One o'clock punctually, in One Lot, the whole of the VALUABLE PLANT and MACHINERY used in working the DEVON KAPUNDA COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE, in the parish of South Sydenham, near Tavistock, Devon, comprising a 40 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE; WATER-WHEEL, with drawing machine attached; balance-bobs, tram wagons, 20 fms. railroad, ropes, chains, air pipes, a double power winch, ladders, old and scrap iron, wooden sheds, and numerous other effects, according to the schedule attached to particulars of sale, which may be obtained at the Mart; of Messrs. HANCOCK and SHARP, solicitors, 20, Tokenhouse-yard; at the mine; and at Mr. MARSH'S offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

LEAD MINE.—TO BE SOLD, a VALUABLE MINE, rich in

silver, situated in the county of Dublin, within 1½ mile of Bullock harbour, and 2½ miles of Kingstown harbour. The ore contains by assay 24 ozs. of silver, and 75 per cent. of lead per ton. Is cropping out of the surface on a hill side, and free of all royalty and chief.—For further particulars, apply to T. H. ARMSTRONG, 37, Granby-row, Manchester.

TO CAPITALISTS—SLATE QUARRIES.—TO BE DISPOSED

OF, for satisfactory reasons that will be fully given, the LEASE of a most VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE SLATE PROPERTY. Also, a SLATE QUARRY in FULL WORKING ORDER. Both in the centre of the slate districts of North Wales. This is an opportunity that seldom offers for the safe and profitable investment of capital, either privately or as public companies, the enormous profit of slate quarries being so well known, and the demand for roofing slates and slabs was never so great as it is now, the supply being so much short of the demand. The highest reference given.—Apply to "L. M. N.," Post-office, Upper Bangor, North Wales.

FIRST RATE INVESTMENT FOR CAPITALISTS.
VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY FOR SALE, BY TENDER.
RHOS HALL, DENBIGHSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, a very VALUABLE

LEASEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY, known as the RHOS HALL ESTATE, situated near to the towns of Ruabon and Wrexham, containing by surface measurement about 261 acres.

The vendors are entitled to the mines of coal, ironstone, limestone, and fire-clay under one portion of the property, containing 160 acres, under lease for a term of 99 years, of which 93 are now unexpired, subject to the payment of a surface rent of £2 per acre for such portion of the surface as may be occupied, and the sum of £24,000 by alternate biennial and triennial instalments of £3083 6s. 6d. each, of which instalments the next will be due on the 25th day of March, 1862; and of the sum of £24,000 the sum of £11,666 13s. 4d. has already been paid.

The mines and minerals under the other portion of the estate, containing about 101 acres, are held under lease for a term of 99 years, of which 95 are now unexpired, at a surface rent of £2 per acre for all land occupied, and the payment of £7000 by annual instalments of £500 each, the next instalment becoming due at Lady-day, 1861, and of which sum of £7000 the sum of £2000 has already been paid.

The estate is now offered for sale by the mortgagees, and has been very slightly worked by the original lessees, who were unable to carry out the works to completion. There are several shafts already sunk into rich beds of ironstone, one of which is supposed to be nearly down to the main coal, and has the lift of pump-trees in it for draining the whole of the mines.

In addition to the payment of £13,666 13s. 4d., as instalments of the purchase monies, the original lessees have also expended a further sum of upwards of £5000 in erections, machinery, and working stock, comprising TWO WHIMSEY ENGINES, powerful HIGH PRESSURE PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILERS, &c., lift of pump-trees, TWO BLAST FURNACES in course of erection, the main segments of a powerful BLAST ENGINE, which are on the premises, but not erected; the sections of a 28 horse WHIMSEY ENGINE, not yet erected; upwards of 20 tons of rails and sleepers, flat and round pit chains, and other valuable colliery stock, also large fire and red brick works, with HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE AND BOILER, CLAY, and PUG MILLS, all complete and ready for work; all of which are now upon the property, and will pass over to the purchaser.

The property is situated about four miles from the towns of Ruabon and Wrexham, and is only two miles from the Shrewsbury and Chester line of railway.

The lessor is bound at his own expense to make a railway, now in course of formation, from the property to a convenient point on the Shrewsbury and Chester line.

An under-lease will be given to the purchaser, by which he will avoid liability to the payment of the instalments, in case of his desiring to relinquish the term; and arrangements may be made for some portion of the purchase money being paid at a future period.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property must send in a tender for the same, on or before the 24 of February instant, (as this advertisement will not appear afterwards), addressed to Mr. BROOKE ROBERTSON, Solicitor, Dudley, at whose offices the leases and terms of contract may be seen; and further information as to the mines, machinery, and stock, may be obtained on application to Mr. DANKS, Auctioneer, Dudley.

The vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any proposal.

WARWICKSHIRE.

COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES.—TO BE LET, on royalty,

upwards of SIXTY ACRES, with TWO ENGINES, &c. There is a canal and public wharf within a short distance, and there is every probability of a railway being made which will afford communications with London and Birmingham. To an enterprising and responsible party the proprietor would afford every liberal accommodation.—Apply to Messrs. RAWLINS and ROWLEY, solicitors, Birmingham.

COLLIERY PLANT (nearly new) FOR SALE, owing to the

feeder of water cut being too heavy for it. Cylinder 18⅛ in. diameter, 3 ft. stroke, complete, with winding and pumping gear, reversing motion and brakes, &c., all fitted up in a superior manner, by Smith, of Newcastle, on cast-iron bed plates; 3 best scrap shafts, double ended variable and beam bell cranks, with horizontal and pit rods, &c.; 6 lengths of 12 in. pumps; 30 horse Cornish boiler, full mounted, quite new, fired only five weeks. All standing on the White Hall Pit for inspection.—Apply to THOMAS A. BARNES, Mining, &c., Engineer, Whitby.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, MINE COMPANIES, &c.—

SMITH AND OLIVER, MECHANICAL and MINING ENGINEERS, SWANSEA, UNDERTAKE to SINK SHAFTS, ERECT MACHINERY, PIT FRAMING, and to COMPLETE EVERY KIND of COLLIERY WORK, either at home or abroad. PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES PREPARED.

VALUABLE MINERALS TO LET, ON LOCHFYNE.—

1. SPATHOSE ORE, 30 to 38 per cent.; HEMATITE, 40 to 50 per cent.; veins 12 to 40 ft. wide, and only 500 yards to shipping port.—2. YELLOW and PEACOCK COPPER in extensive veins; on the ground 50 tons quarried, and 25 tons crushed.—3. SULPHUR ORES, 40 to 60 per cent., with 3 to 6 per cent. copper, in some lead.—4. ARGENTIFEROUS ORES, assay 196 ozs. silver.—5. BLENDE and LEAD of great richness.—Apply to W. FORLONG, of Erins, proprietor.

MINERAL PROPERTY TO LET.—TO BE LET ON LEASE,

SEVERAL VEINS of ANTHRACITE COAL and IRON MINE in CARMARTHENSHIRE. There is a canal and railway communication from the property to the shipping port. The distance to Pembrey is about six miles, and to Kidwelly about three and a half miles.—For terms and further particulars, apply to ALEXANDER BASSETT, Esq., C.E., Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

MINERAL PROPERTY TO LET.—TO BE LET ON LEASE,

about THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of COAL GROUND, believed to contain the celebrated Rhondda seams of coal, together with the Aberdare steam coal measures. A large bratticed pit has been sunk on the property, to the depth of about 70 yards. The property adjoins the Taff Vale Railway, and is within half a mile of the post town of Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, and twelve and a half miles from the port of Cardiff.—For terms and further particulars, apply to ALEXANDER BASSETT, Esq., C.E., Cardiff, Glamorganshire; or to Messrs. BURLEY and CARLISLE, solicitors, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London.

CHARLES LEE AND CO., MINE SHAREDEALERS AND

BROKERS, CHESTER.

SHARES ON SALE in the several following mines, in North Wales, viz.:—South Pant-y-Gof, Kilmorey, South Kilmorey, and others.—Apply at the office, 20, Newgate-street, Chester.

N.B.—Mines inspected, and impartial reports given.

MINING OFFICES, 5, BARGE YARD, BUCKLERSBURY, E.C.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO. beg to CALL the ATTENTION

of INVESTORS to the LARGE RETURN which may be REALISED from well-chosen INVESTMENTS in MINING SHARES. Messrs. BRUNTON and Co. can refer with satisfaction to the several undertakings of this nature which they have within the last few years introduced to public notice. They are all in a prosperous condition, and the shares in most of them, from the discoveries made and their intrinsic merits, command at present a good, and in one or two instances a large, premium. Dividends in some of them are at hand, and others promise shortly to follow.

Information obtained, and advice given to enable capitalists to realise the utmost advantages from their investments.

SECURE INVESTMENTS.—Capitalists will find British Mine

pay the largest profit of all known securities. To invest £1000 in Consols, railway debentures, or bank shares, the largest amount receivable is £60 per annum, whereas the former yields an income of at least £150. Progressive Mines, judiciously selected, frequently advance from 100 to 500 per cent., and free from risk.

Messrs. FULLER AND CO., 8, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, are in daily communication with agents of the principal mines in the kingdom, and are in a position to advise as to the merits of each class of property.

BANKS, RAILWAYS, INSURANCE, and every description of Stock Exchange business transacted. Telegraph messages promptly attended to.

A few SHARES FOR SALE in Dolcoath United and West South Caradon.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have the following FOR SALE, and generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS:—Ironwork for a water-wheel, 40 ft. diameter, 2½ ft. breast; a 10 horse power TABLE ENGINE, in excellent condition. For particulars and viewing the above, apply at the works.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. also beg to announce that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description. 100

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent. 101

NEW GEOLOGICAL WORK.

A geological work of some interest to the iron trade, treating of the ironstone of the Cleveland district, North Yorkshire, is about to be published by Mr. A. Reid, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from the pen of a gentleman every way qualified for the task, which promises, we understand, to add much additional information of a valuable character to our geological knowledge respecting that interesting locality, which has been the scene of the author's labours for many years, and, therefore, all interested in the subject may anticipate its perusal with pleasure. Those who have perused the MS., and who are well versed in the iron trade of the district, speak highly of the work.—*Mining Journal.*

Now ready, price 21s. (21s. 8d. by post), royal octavo, bound in cloth, lettered, 102

CLEVELAND IRONSTONE.—A TREATISE on the IRONSTONE OF THE CLEVELAND DISTRICT, illustrated by a large Geological Map of part of the North Riding of Yorkshire, with coloured sections representing the whole of the consecutive strata between the lower lias and oolitic limestone; and also delineating the position of the ironstone deposit along the line of the North Yorkshire Railway, between the port of Whitby on the east and Stokesley on the west, of the iron field; together with remarks on ironstone mining, elucidated by plans, &c.

By JOSEPH BEWICK, Grosmont, Yorkshire.

Newcastle-on-Tyne: Printed and published by Andrew Reid, 40, Pilgrim-street (who will receive subscribers' names).

London: J. Weale, 59, High Holborn; and the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

8vo., with 20 woodcuts, 7s. 6d., a

PRACTICAL TREATISE ON COAL, PETROLEUM, AND OTHER DISTILLED OILS,

By A. GESNER, M.D.

Now ready, 2 vols., 8vo., with plates, boards, 18s.,

ENGINEERING PRECEDENTS FOR STEAM MACHINERY: Embracing the Performances of Steam Ships, Experiments with Propelling Instruments, Condensers, Boilers, &c., accompanied by Analyses of the same, the whole being original matter.

By B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief Engineer, U.S. Navy.

MULLER'S PRINCIPLES OF PHYSICS AND METEOROLOGY. With 530 woodcuts, and two coloured engravings, 8vo., 18s.

WEISBACH'S MECHANICS OF MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING. 2 vols., 8vo., with 900 woodcuts, £1 19s.

KNAPP, RONALDS, AND RICHARDSON'S CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY; OR, CHEMISTRY IN ITS APPLICATIONS TO THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES. FUEL AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

VOL. I., in two parts. Most fully illustrated with 433 engravings, and four plates. 8vo., £1 16s. (This is the Second Edition of Knapp's Technology.)

VOL. II. contains Glass, Alum, Potteries, Cements, Gypsum, &c. With numerous illustrations, 8vo., £1 1s.

VOL. III. contains Food Generally, Bread, Cheese, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Milk, and Sugar. With numerous illustrations and coloured plates, 8vo., £1 2s.

QUEKETT'S (JOHN) PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE USE OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Third Edition, with eleven steel and numerous wood engravings, 8vo., £1 1s.

In 2 vols., 8vo., Second Edition, with numerous wood engravings, price £2,

GRAHAM'S (T.) ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY: INCLUDING THE APPLICATION OF THE SCIENCES IN THE ARTS.

VOL. II., edited by H. WATT, F.C.S., just out, £1.

MITCHELL'S (J.) MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ASSAYING. FOR THE USE OF METALLURGISTS, CAPTAINS OF MINES, AND ASSAYERS IN GENERAL.

Second Edition, much enlarged, with illustrations, 8vo., £1 1s.

QUARTERLY (THE) JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XIII., 8vo., 1861, 13s.

H. BAILLIERE having a house in France, America, and Spain, is enabled to supply all scientific publications as soon as published. He also begs to call attention to his large stock of scientific works, of which a catalogue will be sent free on application.

London: H. Bailliere, publisher, 219, Regent-street. 103

SAMUEL GRIFFITHS' STAFFORDSHIRE IRON TRADE CIRCULAR. Published every Saturday afternoon. Circulation, 7000 per week. Price £1 1s. per annum, in advance, post free, being registered for transmission abroad at same price.

The IRON CIRCULAR gives the state of the Market with respect to Pig and Malleable Iron; the Official Prices of Bars, Hoops, Sheets, and most other kinds of Staffordshire Iron; a Report of the Iron Trade throughout England, Scotland, and Wales; the Scotch Pig Market up to the close of the market on the day of publication; the Closing Price of the Funds and the principal Railway Stocks up to two o'clock the same day; a Monthly Report of the Iron Trade in France; a Weekly Report of the Money Market, London Discount Market, state of the Foreign Exchanges; the Weekly Return of the Bank of England; the Monthly Return of the Bank of France; a correct Weekly Account of all the Gold Ships at Sea, London bound; likewise an accurate Weekly Return of all the Gold and Specie received during the week; a Report of the Copper Market, with prices of all kinds; a Report of the Tin Market, with present prices, and the same of Lead and Spelter, every week. The IRON CIRCULAR likewise contains an account of all Failures, Dissolutions of Partnerships, Changes in Firms, Stoppage of Works, Works Recommencing, New Works, or those in course of erection; in a word, the CIRCULAR gives every information connected with the Iron Trade which Mr. GRIFFITHS, whose well-known connection with it, considers would be useful and acceptable to the Ironmaster, the Merchant, the Shipper, Banker, or any other Buyer of Iron. The same may be said with regard to Copper, Tin, Spelter, and Lead. A Tabular Statement will be published with the CIRCULAR every three months, showing the number of Furnaces in and out of blast in all the Iron Districts, the quantity of Iron made, and likewise the quantities of Coal and Ironstone consumed in its production. 104

Parties wishing to subscribe will send a post-office order, addressed to S. GRIFFITHS, Metal Broker, Wolverhampton, which will include the cost post free to end of this year.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—MR. MURCHISON publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving at the same time the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the MINES at the end of each Quarter, the DIVIDENDS PAID, &c.; price One Shilling. RELIABLE INFORMATION and ADVICE will at any time be given by Mr. MURCHISON, either personally or by letter, at his Offices, No. 117, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, where copies of the above publication can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON MR. MURCHISON'S WORK ON BRITISH MINING, PUBLISHED IN 1856.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal.*

The book will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer.*

A valuable guide to investors.—*Herapath.*

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—*Morning Herald.*

A valuable little book.—*Globe.*

Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Morning Chronicle.*

As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—*Derby Telegraph.*

Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison.—*Leeds Times.*

To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance.—*Welshman.*

This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; in truth, it is an excellent guide.—*Plymouth Journal.*

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this very useful work.—*Ipswich Express.*

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—*Warwick Advertiser.*

We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—*Plymouth Herald.*

Of great value to capitalists.—*Sunderland Times.*

Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—*Monmouth Beacon.*

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—*Poole Herald.*

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations should possess himself of this book.—*North Wales Chronicle.*

A very valuable book.—*Cornwall Gazette.* [*Glasgow Examiner.*

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines should peruse this able work. Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are concerned.—*Bath Express.*

Is deserving the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital.—*Brighton Examiner.*

To capitalists the work will prove very serviceable.—*Birmingham Mercury.*

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines in the United Kingdom.—*Sheffield Free Press* 105

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, and Journal of Engineering, Agricultural Machinery, Manufactures, and Shipbuilding. Published weekly, price 4d.; by post, 5d. Office, 166, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

"The 'Mechanics' Magazine' has from its establishment had an extensive circulation, and it communicates, for 4d. per week, far more valuable information, both scientific and practical, than was ever before placed within the reach of even those who could afford to pay six times as much for it."—LORD BROUGHAM. 106

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE. 107

RAILWAY WAGONS.—JONATHAN KETLEY, SOHO CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF RAILWAY WAGONS FOR SALE OR HIRE. MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF RAILWAY IRONWORK. 108

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK. NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE. LONDON OFFICES,—34, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER. 109

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE. Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham. 110

PERMANENT WAY RAILS for sidings, &c., COLLIERY RAILS, CONTRACTORS' RAILS, EARTH WAGONS, and CONTRACTORS' MATERIALS FOR SALE, by ROBERT WRIGHTSON, Newport, Monmouthshire. 111

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS, CROWN TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE. WAREHOUSE,—81, UPPER GROUND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S. The Original Inventors and First Manufacturers of the Patent Wrought-Iron Tubes for Gas, Steam, Water, &c. Enamelled Tubing, and Glazed ditto. Russell and Howell's Homogeneous Tubes. And agents for G. F. Muntz's Solid Brass Tubes. Every variety of fittings. Trade mark, ♔ 112

LLOYD AND LLOYD, ALBION TUBE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT LAP-WELDED IRON TUBES, FOR LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY BOILERS. IMPROVED HOMOGENEOUS METAL TUBES. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF TUBES AND FITTINGS FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER, PLAIN, GALVANISED AND ENAMELLED. GUN-METAL STEAM GLAND COCKS, WATER GAUGES, &c. 113

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING the STRENGTH of STEEL with the MALLEABILITY of COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and Co., 12, Haymarket, London. 114

ROBERT MUSHET'S CAST STEEL.—The BEST and therefore the CHEAPEST in the market. ESPECIALLY SUITED for MINING PURPOSES. See testimonials at foot:—

Gloucester, Dec. 31, 1859.—GENTLEMEN: I have found the cast-steel bars very hard to groove, and had it not been for the excellent tool steel you sent me I must have given up the work in despair. Yours truly, WILLIAM HARRIS.

Robert Mushet and Co., Forest Steel Works, Coleford.

Dos Works, Newport, Monmouthshire, Feb. 4, 1860.—GENTLEMEN: In reply to your enquires of yesterday, your cast-steel sledges have worn uncommonly well, and are all that can be desired. Your obedient servants, J. J. CORDES AND Co.

Robert Mushet and Co., Coleford.

Hematite Iron Ore Mines, Whitehaven, April 2, 1860.—GENTLEMEN: Having now used your cast-steel for jumpers in my mines for more than 12 months past, I am happy to inform you that I find it very superior to any other steel we have used for mining purposes. Your obedient servant, A. HODGETTS, Manager.

R. Mushet and Co., Forest Steel Works, Coleford. (for J. W. Smith.)

For terms, &c., apply to ROBERT MUSHET and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire. 115

FARRAR'S PATENT STEEL COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS of BEST CAST STEEL, MALLEABLE and MILD STEEL CASTINGS, SUPERIOR CAST-STEEL FILES, &c., WARDSEND STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, CALL the ATTENTION of ENGINEERS and others REQUIRING FIRST-CLASS STEEL to the GREAT SUPERIORITY of STEEL MANUFACTURED under this PATENT. Prices:—First quality, 50s.; second quality, 40s.; third quality, 30s., for square, half inch, and upwards. LONDON OFFICE, 21, BOW LANE, CANNON STREET WEST, E.C. 116

BRITISH CHARCOAL PIG IRON, COLD BLAST HEMATITE PIG IRON. URAL IRONWORKS, No. 626, GARSCUBE ROAD, GLASGOW. 117

PATENT GOLD AMALGAMATING AND QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINERY.—JOHN H. SWAN, 153, QUEEN STREET, GLASGOW, PATENTEE and MANUFACTURER of CRUSHERS, AMALGAMATORS, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, and other machinery for the gold diggings. A circular containing full particulars can be had on application, post free. 118

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—FIRST-CLASS "MOVING CYLINDER" STEAM HAMMERS, from 5 cwts. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, and the smiths' shops of engineers, shipbuilders, &c. Pressure of steam required, 25 lbs.

BAIN AND WYLIE (Successors to John Condie), Shields Ironworks, 330, Eglinton-street, Glasgow. 119

VENTILATION OF MINES.—ELLIS LEVER INVITES the ATTENTION of OWNERS, VIEWERS, and MANAGERS of COLLIERIES to his recently IMPROVED MATERIAL for BRATTICING and MAKING TRAP DOORS, in the working of coal mines. It is made in every width, and in various qualities, prices of which may be had on application.

For the VENTILATION of SHAFTS, and for CONVEYING AIR to the various UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of MINES, ELLIS LEVER has contrived and introduced a VERY SERVICEABLE DESCRIPTION of WATER-PROOF and AIR-PROOF TUBES, from 1 to 6 ft. diameter, and in unlimited lengths.

Further information may be had on application to the manufacturer, ELLIS LEVER, West Gorton Works, Manchester.

"THE RAILWAY AND THE MINE."—LEVER'S Illustrated Year-Book for 1861, price 2s. 6d., may be had in London of Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all booksellers throughout the kingdom. 120

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c. ARTHUR AND JAMES RIGG, PATENTEES AND MAKERS, GEORGE STREET, CHESTER. 121

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall. 122

AYTOUN'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE FOR MINES.—An illustrated description of this cage appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 2d February. The patentee would impress on the working miners that it depends upon themselves alone whether they are to have the security of safety cages or not. Employers are naturally unwilling to incur this responsibility, but will gladly accede to the expressed wishes of their workmen in a matter so materially affecting their safety. Let the latter, therefore, with the concurrence of their employers, call upon the different patentees to exhibit their safety cages before them, make choice of the one they have confidence in, and thus do away with a fruitful source of danger to the miner.

N.B.—If requested to do so, the patentee will send a safety cage, with its guide-rods and frame complete, to any mining district, at his own expense, for the purpose of its being tried and tested. He has no doubt that the other patentees will do the same.

Apply to the patentee, ROBERT ATTOUN, 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh. 123

DAVEY'S PATENT BLASTING POWDER, MANUFACTURED BY DAVEY, BROTHERS, AND CO., NANCEKUKE POWDER WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.

This blasting powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:—Its COMBUSTION is SLOWER and MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole, PRODUCES LESS SMOKE, is LESS DANGEROUS, and it generally BURSTS MORE ROCK with a CHARGE OCCUPYING the SAME SPACE, but WEIGHING from TWENTY to THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than other powder, EFFECTING an IMPORTANT SAVING.

DAVEY, BROTHERS, and Co. beg to state that this powder is specially made for blasting, and from its slow combustion is not adapted for projectiles. They would, therefore, caution consumers against the efforts of interested parties to put it to a fallacious trial, by firing a ball from a mortar, which is no test of its explosive force when confined. 124

HALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CORES, CABLES, &c.—TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED with INDIA RUBBER at £5 per mile and upwards. CORES WARRANTED to STAND the USUAL TEST for INSULATION. Further particulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Aldermanbury, City, E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.

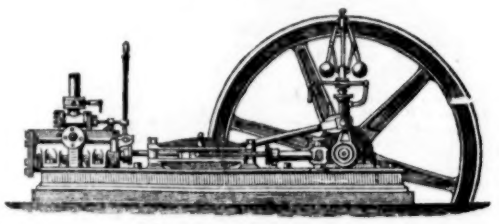
Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order. 125

FRANCIS MORTON AND CO., LIVERPOOL, INVITE ATTENTION to the REDUCED PRICES of their best prepared, close laid, GALVANISED CABLE SIGNAL CORDS, for COLLIERIES, MINES, RAILWAYS, &c. Prices, delivered direct from their manufactory, Liverpool:—

No. 0 0, for deep pits, 13s. 6d. per 100 yards. No. 0, for deep pits, 11s. 6d. per 100 yards. No. 1, for shallow pits, 10s. 6d. per 100 yards. GALVANISED SIDE PULLEYS, with brass wheels, for No. 0 0 signal cord, 6s. 3d. a dozen. No. 0 and 1 signal cord, 5s. 6d. a dozen. SIGNAL BELLS, extra strong, 30s. each. Ditto small size, 20s. IMPROVED DRY HAIR FELTS, for boilers, &c., in long lengths, 9½d. to 1s. 7d. a yard. ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. a square foot.

FRANCIS MORTON AND CO., MANUFACTORY AND HEAD OFFICES,—LIVERPOOL. LONDON OFFICE,—19, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER. 126

MESSRS. E. PAGE AND CO VICTORIA WORKS, BEDFORD, AND LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON MANUFACTURERS OF



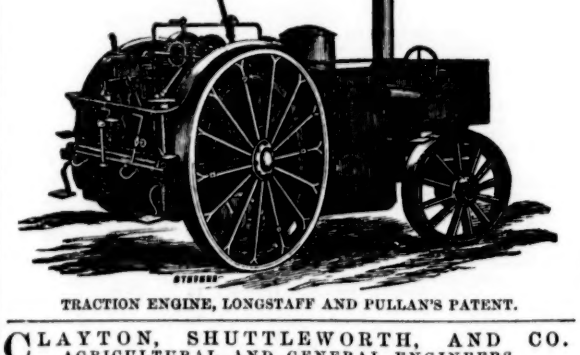
HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, from 2½ to 30 horse power, and upwards, adapted for MILLS, AGRICULTURAL, MINING, and GENERAL PURPOSES. The following sizes are ready for immediate delivery, and may be seen at any time at their London depôt:—

ONE 5 in. cylinder, 10 in. stroke.	ONE 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.
TWO 8 in. cylinder, 18 in. stroke.	ONE 14 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.
ONE 10 in. cylinder, 18 in. stroke.	ONE 17 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.
ONE 14 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke.	TWO 20 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.

Prices and full particulars sent on application. 127

THOS. CRESSWELL, ENGINEER, SURREY IRONWORKS BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON.

MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED PORTABLE, TRACTION, AND STATIONARY ENGINES.



TRACTION ENGINE, LONGSTAFF AND PULLAN'S PATENT. 128

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO. AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES,

Which are adapted for every purpose to which steam-power can be applied. When intended for winding they are fitted with reversing link motion and requisite gearing. The portable engines are easy of removal from place to place, and may be set to work immediately on arrival.

COMBINED THRASHING MACHINES,

Which dress the corn ready for market at one operation.

GRINDING and MORTAR MILLS, SAWING MACHINERY, PUMPS for IRRIGATION and MINING PURPOSES.

Full particulars and estimates supplied on application to CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., as above. 129

TO BRASSFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, REFINERS, &c.—The PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY beg to CALL the ATTENTION of all users and shippers of melting pots to the GREAT SUPERIORITY of the PATENT CRUCIBLES, which have been used during the last three years by some of the largest melters in England and abroad. In addition to their capabilities of melting an average of from 35 to 40 pourings, they are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, but can be used till worn out, requiring only one annealing for several days' work, and become heated much more rapidly than ordinary pots, EFFECTING thereby a SAVING of more than FIFTY PER CENT. in time, labour, fuel, and waste. The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company also manufacture and import clay crucibles, muffles, portable furnaces, sublimate pans and covers, glass pots, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the assayer and dentist.

Also, sole proprietors of fine POWDERED PURE FLOUR PLUMBAGO, which they can confidently recommend for anti-friction purposes, being an impalpable powder, and warranted perfectly free from grit and any impurity. For ordinary polishing purposes it will be found superior to any of the black leads offered. Price, £27 10s. per ton; 30s. per cwt. Samples of 28 lbs. forwarded on receipt of 8s. Packages free.

For Lists, Testimonials, &c., apply to the BATTERSEA WORKS, London, S.W. 130

HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK,

MANUFACTURED BY THE INVENTOR,

JOSEPH HALEY,

ALBION STREET, GAYTHORN, MANCHESTER.

SCREW JACKS, SHIP JACKS.

SLIDE AND CENTRE LATHES, PLANING, SHAPING, BORING, DRILLING SCREWING, WHEEL CUTTING, AND OTHER MACHINES.

RIVET MAKING MACHINES. 131

WILSON'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.—MR. THOMAS WILSON begs to CALL ATTENTION to his new BREECH-LOADING RIFLES and CARBINES, which after repeated trial are pronounced by the highest authorities to be the most simple, safe, and efficient breech-loading weapons ever introduced. All enquiries and other communications to be addressed to Messrs. Rabone Brothers, and Co., 47, Broad-street, Birmingham, who have the management of the patent, and from whom every information as to cost and other details can be obtained.

The patent rifles may be obtained through the London and Birmingham gun trades, and all respectable gun makers in the kingdom, as well as through Messrs. Rabone Brothers and Co., 47, Broad-street, Birmingham.

N.B.—All guns manufactured under this patent are viewed by the patentee, and if made correctly are marked **T. W.** under a small crown on the Nock's form of the barrel. 132

EBONITE!—TELEGRAPH INSULATORS made of EBONITE. EBONITE in SHEET, TUBES, and RODS, or manufactured into various articles of utility and ornament, being calculated to supersede metal, hard woods, and ivory at present in use.

INDIA RUBBER.—INDIA RUBBER STEAM PACKING in ROPE, SHEET, RINGS, &c., intended for railway and machinery appliances, unvulcanised and vulcanised.

S. W. SILVER AND CO., 3 and 4, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, E.C. (Opposite the London Tavern).

WORKS—SILVERTOWN, ESSEX, opposite Her Majesty's Dockyards, Woolwich. 133

KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL.—Just imported, the Pale from Newfoundland, and the Light Brown from Norway. The supplies of the present season have never been surpassed, the fish being unusually fine, and the oil nearly tasteless. Professors Taylor and Thompson, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, have analysed, and pronounced the Pale Newfoundland Oil the best and most desirable for invalids of very delicate constitution. The Light Brown being more economical in price, is brought within the reach of all classes. No higher price need be paid than the following:—Light Brown, 1s. 8d. per pint, or 3s. per quart. Pale, 1s. 6d. half-pints, 2s. 6d. pints, 4s. 6d. quarts, or in five-pint bottles 10s. 6d., imperial measure, at 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. 134

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8..	5⅛..	5⅛ 5⅛	.. 11 19 6.. 0 2 6—Dec.	1860
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0..	50 ..	..	.. 29 0 0.. 1 10 0—Nov.	1860
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0..	210 ..	202½ 207½	.. 443 5 0.. 2 10 0—Feb.	1860
2000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	4 0 0..	7¼..	..	.. 0 4 0.. 0 2 0—Jan.	1860
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	12 10 0..	32 ..	..	.. 14 0 0.. 2 10 0—Oct.	1860
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0..	100 ..	..	.. 269 10 0.. 2 0 0—Feb.	1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 10 0..	3 ..	2¾ 3	.. 0 19 6.. 0 2 0—Sept.	1860
50000	Connorree (copper, sulphur) (L. £1)	0 15 0..	56s. 6d..	55s. 6d.	.. 0 0 9.. 0 0 9—July	1860
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0..	25 ..		.. 7½ per cent. — Half-yrly.	
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	.100 0 0..	24 ..		.. 1 per cent. — Half-yrly.	
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0..	27½..		.. 4 19 0.. 0 4 0—Jan.	1861
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire	7 10 0..	12 ..		.. 3 13 0.. 0 15 0—Jan.	1861
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0..	240 ..		.. 217 10 0.. 5 0 0—Jan.	1861
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	.300 0 0..	180 ..		.. 137 0 0..10 0 0—June,	1860
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0..	425 ..		.. 739 0 0.. 7 0 0—Jan.	1861
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	.128 17 6..	535 ..	475 ..	.. 610 10 0.. 9 0 0—Feb.	1861
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0..	112½..	105 110	.. 72 0 0.. 5 0 0—Jan.	1861
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6..	12⅝..	14¼ 14¾	.. 0 2 6.. 0 2 6—Nov.	1860
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	62 0 0..	67 ..		.. 73 10 0.. 1 0 0—Dec.	1860
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0..	— ..		.. 0 5 0.. 0 5 0—July,	1859
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0..	38 ..		.. 19 13 4.. 1 0 0—Dec.	1859
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0..	5 ..		.. 41 9 3.. 0 2 6—June,	1860
2560	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)†	25 0 0..	35 ..		.. 61 8 3.. 1 0 0—Dec.	1860
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6..	4¼..		.. 0 2 6.. 0 2 6—Jan.	1861
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	46 19 0..	24 ..	22½ 25	.. 23 0 0.. 1 0 0—July,	1860
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0 14 6..	8½..	7⅝ 8	.. 7 8 6.. 0 7 0—Dec.	1860
1798	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	18 6 0..	12 ..	9½ 10¼	.. 0 10 0.. 0 10 0—Mar.	1860
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0..	34 ..	34 36	.. 12 10 0.. 1 15 0—Feb.	1861
200	Herward United (lead), Flintshire	37 0 0..	31 ..		.. 3 0 0.. 1 10 0—July,	1860
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2..	— ..		.. 6 0 0.. 0 15 0—Sept.	1860
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0..	142½..	130 140	..1091 0 0.. 5 0 0—May,	1860
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0..	125 ..		.. 365 10 0.. 3 0 0—Feb.	1861
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6..	4⅝..	4¾ 5	.. 0 11 0.. 0 3 0—Nov.	1860
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0..	1¾..		.. 1 18 6.. 0 5 0—May,	1859
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0..	180 ..		.. 66 15 9.. 3 17 6—Feb.	1861
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0..	14½..	14½	.. 14 0 11.. 0 4 10—Jan.	1860
640	Mount Pleasant, Mold	4 0 0..	— ..		.. 11 15 7.. 0 12 0—Nov.	1860
6000	North Great Work, Breage	1 0 0..	4½..		.. 0 2 0.. 0 2 0—May,	1860
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8..	1½..		.. 0 5 9.. 0 0 9—Jan.	1861
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6..	10½..	9½ 10½	.. 35 14 6.. 0 5 0—Nov.	1860
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	.50 0 0..	— ..		.. 5 0 0.. 5 0 0—Jan.	1860
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	.100 0 0..	435 ..		.. 394 10 0..50 0 0—Nov.	1860
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	— ..	5 ..		.. 5 14 6.. 0 10 0—Nov.	1860
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7..	45 ..	43 45	.. 57 15 0.. 1 10 0—Nov.	1860
16	Rhosesmor	.50 0 0..	— ..		..1250 0 0..100 0 0—	
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinear	15 0 0..	24 ..	22 24	.. 33 10 0.. 1 0 0—Sept.	1860
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0..	305 ..	300 305	.. 336 0 0.. 5 0 0—Jan.	1861
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0..	52½..	49 51	.. 101 10 0.. 1 10 0—Jan.	1861
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9..	192½..	187½ 192½..	351 15 0.. 1 10 0—Nov.	1860
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9..	30 ..		.. 7 5 0.. 1 0 0—Nov.	1860
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0..	45 ..	42 44	.. 482 5 0.. 1 15 0—Nov.	1860
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0..	2¾..	2½ 2⅝	.. 5 6 0.. 0 2 6—Jan.	1861
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0..	5⅞..	5⅝ 5⅞	.. 10 3 6.. 0 5 0—Jan.	1860
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	— ..	3½..		.. 0 13 6.. 0 3 0—Mar.	1860
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0..	14 ..	12 14	.. 7 0 0.. 0 10 0—Sept.	1860
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0..	72½..		.. 46 0 0.. 2 0 0—Nov.	1860
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40 0 0..	75 ..		.. 80 5 0.. 2 10 0—April,	1860
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 10.	21 ..	20 21	.. 8 15 0.. 1 0 0—Jan.	1861
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0..	19 ..	16 18	.. 20 12 0.. 0 10 0—Jan.	1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	.50 0 0..	— ..		.. 11 10 0.. 3 0 0—Oct.	1860
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5 0 0..	82½..	80 82½	.. 92 1 3.. 2 10 0—Nov.	1860
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	37 0 0..	62 ..		.. 45 0 0.. 1 0 0—May,	1860
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0..	6 ..	5 ..	.. 0 12 0.. 0 3 0—Jan.	1861
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0..	360 ..	350 360	.. 288 0 0..10 0 0—Feb.	1861
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6..	115 ..	105 110	.. 566 10 0.. 3 0 0—Feb.	1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0..	137½..	140 145	.. 925 0 0.. 2 0 0—Jan.	1861
500	Wheal Clifford (cop.), Gwennap [S.E.]	— ..	205 ..	190 195	.. 80 10 0.. 2 0 0—Dec.	1860
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	.50 0 0..	90 ..		..2395 10 0.. 5 0 0—Aug.	1860
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0..	18 ..		.. 10 10 0.. 1 0 0—Feb.	1860
8000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0..	1½..	1¼	.. 0 18 6.. 0 2 0—July,	1860
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2..	14 ..		.. 8 0 0.. 0 10 0—Sept.	1860
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ive	2 10 8..	4⅛..	3¾ 4	.. 1 4 0.. 0 4 0—Dec.	1860
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6..	55 ..	53 55	.. 65 0 0.. 1 0 0—Nov.	1860
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6..	440 ..		.. 280 5 0.. 7 0 0—June,	1860
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]†	8 0 0..	20 ..		.. 52 17 6.. 1 0 0—Dec.	1860
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	.70 0 0..	300 ..		.. 263 3 0.. 7 10 0—Nov.	1860
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]†	4 7 0..	12 ..	11 12	.. 43 15 0.. 1 0 0—Oct.	1860
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0..	73 ..	72½	.. 39 5 0.. 2 12 6—Sept.	1860

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0..	30 ..	..	.. 0 10 0.. 0 10 0—Mar.	1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	2 11 10.	4½..	3⅞ 4⅛	.. 20 3 0.. 0 2 6—April,	1859
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0..	12 ..		.. 12 5 0.. 0 5 0—Jan.	1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh.	3 0 0..	3½..		.. 3 0 0.. 3 0 0—April,	1856
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0..	20 ..		.. 5 0 0.. 2 0 0—Mar.	1858
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	0 15 0..	5⅛..		.. 0 4 0.. 0 4 0—Sept.	1859
6000	Charlotte United, Fernanuthnoe	1 16 2..	22s. ..	21s. 23s.	.. 6 13 0.. 0 1 6—Sept.	1859
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0..	12 ..		.. 3 5 0.. 0 8 0—Dec.	1857
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0..	90 ..	90 ..	.. 85 0 0.. 2 0 0—June,	1857
256	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	.48 0 0..	102½..	97½ 100 ..	2 10 0.. 2 10 0—Sept.	1860
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 16 3..	6 ..		.. 0 10 0.. 0 2 6—Feb.	1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	.37 14 0..	14 ..	12 14	.. 16 7 6.. 1 10 0—Mar.	1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0..	18s. ..	⅞ 1	.. 0 13 6.. 0 2 0—Sept.	1857
2048	East Falmouth (sil.-ld.), Kenwyn, Kea	2 7 6..	2⅛..		.. 0 7 6.. 0 2 6—Jan.	1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	.24 5 0..	400 ..		.. 305 0 0.. 2 10 0—Aug.	1858
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	.11 17 6..	6 ..		.. 0 5 0.. 0 5 0—Jan.	1854
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	5 4 0..	8 ..		.. 4 0 0.. 0 2 6—Jan.	1860
6000	General Mining Co. for Irel. (cop., ld.)	4 0 0..	6 ..	5¾	.. 1 0 8.. 0 3 3—June,	1853
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	.100 0 0..	110 ..		.. 221 10 0.. 7 10 0—Feb.	1857
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	4 15 6..	2⅜..	2¼ 2⅛ ..	.. 2 16 0.. 0 2 6—Nov.	1856
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 1 6..	3½s. ..	1¼	.. 0 6 0.. 0 2 0—Feb.	1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	.100 0 0..	1200 ..		..1420 0 0..50 0 0—June,	1857
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 9 11.	23s. ..	20s. 22s.	.. 0 10 0.. 0 10 0—Dec.	1855
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	.50 0 0..	35 ..		.. 56 0 0.. 1 0 0—Sept.	1858
5000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	1 19 6..	1 ..		.. 0 5 0.. 0 2 6—June,	1859
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	.16 0 0..	26 ..	20 22	.. 157 0 0.. 4 0 0—Sept.	1853
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.]	1 4 0..	5½..	5 5⅛	.. 14 12 0.. 0 5 0—Aug.	1858
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	.10 10 0..	1⅛..	1⅛ 1¼	.. 2 10 0.. 0 10 0—Oct.	1859
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 14 0..	13s. ..	11s. 13s.	.. 0 10 0.. 0 2 6—July,	1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	.19 0 0..	285 ..		.. 60 0 0..20 0 0—June,	1855
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 5 0..	¾..	¾ ⅞	.. 0 3 6.. 0 1 0—Feb.	1858
120	Trethellan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	.15 10 0..	15 ..		.. 403 13 6.. 2 10 0—April,	1851
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menheniot, Cornw.	4 3 6..	⅜..		.. 1 12 0.. 0 3 0—April,	1857
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6..	½..	8s. 9s.	.. 0 5 9.. 0 1 0—July,	1858
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	.14 15 0..	3¾..		.. 33 1 9.. 0 10 0—April,	1857
6140	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	3 7 0..	½..	3s. 5s.	.. 1 6 0.. 0 0 0—Oct.	1855
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	.15 0 0..	16 ..		.. 4 0 0.. 1 0 0—Feb.	1859
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7 5 0..	2 ..	1⅞ 2	.. 0 5 0.. 0 5 0—Mar.	1858
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	1 4 0..	5½..		.. 1 12 0.. 0 7 6—Nov.	1859
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	.33 0 0..	7 ..		.. 31 0 0.. 1 0 0—Sept.	1856
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	.15 3 0..	8¾..	7⅝ 8¼	.. 0 10 0.. 0 10 0—May,	1860
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	.58 10 0..	100 ..	80 85	.. 131 15 0.. 1 10 0—Dec.	1859
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	12 2 6..	5 ..		.. 10 2 6.. 0 7 6—Jan.	1854
4096	Wheal Wrey Consols (lead), St. Ive	2 14 0..	1⅛..		.. 2 12 6.. 0 2 6—Dec.	1857

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0..	127 ..	127 x d	.. 215 0 0.. 5 0 0—Nov.	1860
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	4 0 0..	42 ..	40 42	.. 96 12 0.. 2 0 0—Jan.	1861
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0..	10 ..	8 10	.. 6 8 0.. 0 5 0—Jan.	1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	.10 0 0..	10 ..		.. 7½ per cent. — Yearly.	
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0..	2½..	3⅜ 3½	.. 0 17 6.. 0 2 6—Aug.	1860
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0..	22 ..	20 22	.. 17 5 0.. 0 15 0—Jan.	1861
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0..	2⅜..	2⅛ 2⅜	.. 0 6 0.. 0 2 0—Dec.	1860
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0..	10 ..	9 10	.. 7 16 2.. 0 6 8—Sept.	1860
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0..	2½..	2 2⅛	.. 0 17 3.. 0 2 6—Aug.	1860
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0..	⅛..	⅛ ⅛	.. 0 9 6.. 0 1 6—July,	1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0..	⅝..	⅛ ⅝	.. 0 3 0.. 0 1 0—Jan.	1860
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0..	31½..	31¼ 31¾ ..	40 15 0.. 2 0 0—Dec.	1860
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0..	1¼..	1¼ ..	.. 0 2 0.. 0 2 0—June,	1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0..	3 ..	..	4 5 0.. 0 15 0—Nov.	1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	3 10 0..	3½..	3⅛ ..	15 per cent. —May,	1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0..	6 ..	5 6 ..	1 0 0.. 1 0 0—June,	1855
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	Av. 28 5 0..	3⅛..	3⅛ 3⅛ ..	1 16 6.. 0 4 0—Feb.	1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6 ..	1¼ ..	1 1¼	..Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6 ..	⅝ ..	⅝ ⅝	..Dec. 1860
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0 ..	8½ ..	— ..	..Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0 ..	— ..	— ..	..Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6 ..	⅝ ..	— ..	..Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0 ..	8½ ..	— ..	..Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	¾ ..	⅝ ¾	..Fully paid.
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	0 10 0 ..	12s. ..	— ..	..Feb. 1860
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0 ..	1½ ..	— ..	..July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0 ..	— ..	— ..	..Fully paid.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0 ..	3 ..	2¼ 2¾	..Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	1¼ ..	1⅛ 1¼	..
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0 ..	— ..	— ..	..Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0 ..	¾ ..	— ..	..June, 1860
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. £1]	0 5 0 ..	⅛ ..	— ..	..Jan. 1861
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	⅛ ..	— ..	..Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0 ..	1 ..	— ..	..Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6 ..	⅛ ..	— ..	..June, 1860
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 5 0 ..	1½ ..	— ..	..No call.
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0 ..	⅜ ..	⅛ ⅜	..Nov. 1858
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0 ..	— ..	— ..	..May, 1860
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L. £1]	0 10 0 ..	⅛ ..	— ..	..Mar. 1860
25000	Victor Emanuel, Val d'Ossola, Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0 ..	1⅛ ..	— ..	..Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0 ..	— ..	— ..	..Oct. 1859
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0 ..	18s. ..	— ..	..Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	19s. ..	¾ 1	..Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
4825	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan	2 7 0..	1 ..		..Nov. 1860
1000	Allt-y-Crib (lead)	1 5 0..	2 ..		..
4000	Allt-y-Maen (lead) [L. £1]	0 5 0..	12s. ..		..July, 1859
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack	1 1 6..	1⅛..		..June, 1859
5000	Ashburton Consols (copper)	— ..	⅛..		..No call.
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	11 10 0..	15½..		..Mar. 1860
10000	Ballymoneen (cop.), Wicklow	2 0 0..	1 ..		..
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 10 0..	4 ..		..Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	1 17 6..	6s. ..	4s. 6s.	..Jan. 1861
4000	Benesthwood (lead), Linkin	1 14 6..	2½..	10s. 12s.	..Nov. 1860
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0..	1⅛..		..
250	Berriow Consols (lead)	17 16 0..	8 ..		..July, 1860
7500	Bickleigh Vale Phœnix [L.]	2 0 0..	2¼..		..Fully paid.
10000	BorlaseCon. (tin), St. Just [L. £1]	1 0 0..	1⅜..		..Fully paid.
1248	Boscaswell (tin), Penzance	6 5 0..	8 ..		..Dec. 1860
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	6 15 0..	4 ..		..Sept. 1860
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5 0..	10 ..		..Dec. 1860
123	Bosweddan and Wheal Castle	32 0 0..	— ..		..Nov. 1858
5000	Bosworthan (tin), Sancreed	1 0 0..	1½..		..June, 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	1 0 0..	28s. ..	26s. 28s..	
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 0 0..	14s. ..	1¼ 1½	..Jan. 1861
4000	Brookwood	1 1 0..	3 ..		..Jan. 1861
4000	Brynglas (lead), Cardigan	1 0 0..	3 ..		..Sept. 1860
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	4 0 0..	36 ..	32 33	..Oct. 1859
2000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	4 18 0..	5 ..	4½ 4¾	..Dec. 1860
5850	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	0 10 0..	1 ..		..Oct. 1860
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	2 19 6..	2 ..		..Oct. 1860
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	5 10 0..	3 ..		..Feb. 1861
2448	Bwich (sil.-ld), Cardiganshire	4 9 0..	1¼..		..Nov. 1860
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 10 0..	3 ..		..Dec. 1859
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	17 0 0..	7 ..		..Jan. 1861
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	16 0 0..	8 ..		..Aug. 1860
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	6 7 4..	3¾..	3⅜ 3⅝	..Nov. 1860
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	20 5 0..	12 ..		..Jan. 1861
1000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10]	6 0 0..	5½..		..Feb. 1860
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7..	18 ..	16 18	..Sept. 1860
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	0 18 0..	— ..		..May, 1860
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	1 12 6..	2½..		..Nov. 1860
1056	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	21 11 7..	3 ..		..Dec. 1860
10000	Carway and Duffryn [L. £5]	5 0 0..	5 ..		..Fully paid.
20000	Carysfort (cop., ld.) [L. £2½]	0 10 0..	¾..	¾	..Mar. 1859
25000	Casara (lead), Carma. [L. £1]	0 8 0..	9s..		..Dec. 1860
7146	Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead)	1 7 0..	⅝..		..Jan. 1861
2500	Cefn Cilcen (lead), Flintshire	1 5 0..	1¼..		..Sept. 1860
2560	Christopher Cons. (tin), Sith.	8 0 0..	8½..		..Dec. 1859
2048	Chyandour, Wendron	2 10 0..	3 ..		..Sept. 1858
2000	Clara (silver-lead) [L. £4]	3 17 6..	2½..		..Oct. 1860
984	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	27 0 6..	2¾..	2½ 2½	..Jan. 1861
6000	Clinton and Edgecombe United	1 0 0..	1⅛..		..Oct. 1860
500	Coed Cynric, Flintshire [L.]	10 0 0..	20 ..		..
3135	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 3 0..	4 ..		..July, 1860
2450	Cook's Kitchen (cop.) Illogan	17 0 9..	19 ..	18 19	..May, 1860
5000	Cornubia (tin), Roche	0 10 0..	⅜..	1	..Feb. 1861
10000	Cralgton (ld.) [L. £1], Kirkcud.	0 10 0..	¾..		..June, 1859
1024	Crane, Camborne	3 10 0..	4¼..	3¾ 4	..Dec. 1860
30000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire	0 10 0..	⅛..	4s. 5s.	..No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	— ..	3¼..	3¼ 3¾	..No call.
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½]	0 9 6..	9s..		..May, 1860
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0..	1¼..	1 1⅛	..No call.
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0..	3 ..		..Nov. 1858
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	1 15 0..	1¼..		..Feb. 1861
4000	Cumberland Black-Lead [L.]	5 0 0..	2 ..	5¼ 5½	..Fully paid.
7000	Cwm Afon (cp.), Festi. [L. £1]	0 19 0..	— ..		..Dec. 1860
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0..	11s. ..	12s. 13s.	..Fully paid.
6600	Denham Bridge (cp.), [L. 10s.]	0 6 6..	3s. ..		..Dec. 1859
4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 7 6..	11s. ..		..Jan. 1861
4933	Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.)	1 7 0..	7s. ..		..May, 1860
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]	— ..	2 ..		..
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L. £2]	0 10 0..	2½..		..Dec. 1860
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	3 6 6..	¾..		..Feb. 1861
1000	Durlo (tin), Lelant	5 12 0..	6 ..		..Dec. 1860
2048	Dulta (tin), St. Stephen's [L. £1]	0 8 6..	2¾..	3	..Feb. 1861
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6..	12 ..		..Sept. 1858
244	Eaglebrook (lead.), Cardigan	72 0 0..	15 ..		..Oct. 1860
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	3 7 2..	1⅜..	1 1⅛	..Feb. 1861
6000	E. Bertha Con. (cop.), Tavist.	0 13 0..	3s. ..		..Dec. 1860
6000	East Budnick and Mount	0 10 0..	13s. ..